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Thies Christophersen

The Auschwitz-Lie



The Gate to the Concentration Camp in Auschwitz

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The Auschwitz- Lie

An Experience Report by
Thies Christophersen

8th Extended Edition



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Atrocity propaganda against Germany

FRIEDRICH GRIMM

THE DISEASE OF OUR TIME

The devastating influence of propaganda makes it difficult for people, even the well-disposed, to recognize and judge the real events of the time. It already bothered us in the last years of the First World War and afterwards.

"In May 1945, a few days after the collapse, I had a memorable discussion with an important representative of the other side. He introduced himself to me as a university professor of his country who wanted to talk to me about the historical foundations of the war. It was a high-level conversation that we had. Suddenly he broke off, pointing to the leaflets lying on the table in front of me, with which we were flooded in the first days after the capitulation and which mainly dealt with the concentration camp atrocities. "What do you say to that," he asked me. I replied: "Oradour and Buchenwald? With me, you are knocking on open doors. I am a lawyer and condemn injustice where I encounter it, but most of all when it happens on our side. However, I know how to make a distinction between the facts and the political use that is made of them. I know what atrocity propaganda is. After the First World War I read all the publications of your experts on this question, the writings of the Northcliff Bureau, the book of the French Minister of Finance Klotz, "From War to Peace", in which he describes how the fairy tale of the chopped off children's hands was invented and what benefits were derived from it, the educational journals of the magazine Crapouillot, which compares the atrocity propaganda of 1870 with that of 1914-18, and finally the classic book by Ponsonby: "The Lie in War". It reveals that in the previous war there were already magazines in which artificial mountains of corpses were assembled by photomontage with dolls. These pictures were distributed. The signature was left blank.

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It was later posted by telephone by the Propaganda Centre as required."

With that, I pulled out one of the leaflets, which supposedly depicted piles of corpses from the concentration camps, and showed it to my visitor,

who looked at me puzzled. I continued: "I cannot imagine that in this war, in which all weapons have been so perfected, this spiritual poison weapon which decided the first war should have been neglected. More than that, I know it! In the last months before the collapse, I read the foreign press every day. There was a central office reporting on the German atrocities. This was done according to a certain cycle. There was one occupied territory after another, today France, tomorrow Norway, then Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Greece, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. At first there were hundreds of deaths in the concentration camps, then, when it was the turn of the same country again 6 weeks later, thousands, then tens, then hundreds of thousands. So I thought to myself: This number inflation can't go into the million!"

Now I grabbed another leaflet: "Here you have the million!" Then my visitor burst out: "I see I've come across an expert. Now I also want to say who I am. I'm not a university professor. I am from the headquarters you were talking about. For months I have been doing what you have correctly described: atrocity propaganda - and with that we have won the total victory." I said, "I know, and now you have to stop!" He replied, "No, now we are just getting started! We will continue this atrocity propaganda, we will increase it until no one will accept a good word from the Germans, until everything they have had in other countries in terms of sympathy has been destroyed, and until the Germans themselves will have become so confused that they no longer know what they are doing!" I closed the conversation: "Then you will take on a great responsibility!"

Taken from the book by PROFESSOR DR. FRIEDRICH GRIMM: "Political Justice - the Illness of Our Time", Verlag K. W. Schütz KG, Preußisch Oldendorf

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Foreword by lawyer Manfred Roeder

"For God's sake, stay with pornography and the fight against moral savagery, but don't get involved in politics. And what's the point of dealing with the past? You don't want to justify National Socialism or deny the crimes of the past, do you?"

Such incantatory appeals came from very good friends after I had for the first time associated the word Auschwitz and atrocity propaganda. And an

honestly concerned pastor wrote: "I have to say that your turn to political right-wing radicalism frightens me a little. But I remain connected to you, because I know you."

I was pleased with the trust. I am shocked by the fact that any advocacy for truth and justice for Germany is equated with political right-wing radicalism. Yes, how I would like to let the past rest if all sides vowed to forgive and forget each other, as happened in the peace treaty after the Thirty Years' War. Nothing was allowed to be touched and pursued anymore. Truly, a heroic achievement of character in the spirit of Christ! But what does it look like now? Where is forgiveness, where is forgetting, where is healing? Only from the German side, especially from the expellees, offered again and again and confirmed by deeds. But what does the other side do?

The German government was illegally deposed. German officers who did nothing but their duty and were towering above the Allies in character were sadistically strangled, but not a single enemy soldier or partisan was tried for war crimes. German jurisdiction and the establishment of the truth were made impossible. Only the victors were allowed to practice court and make history. In every other country, the prosecution of war crimes was immediately banned. Alleged acts by Germans, on the other hand, were not only prosecuted in the most brutal manner and circumventing all international legal principles, but the statute of limitations for so-called German war crimes or genocide was expressly lifted, so that revenge can be taken against Germans until Judgment Day.

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In this way, devious partisans became national heroes, German officers who resisted it became war criminals.

The German government has ordered that a 14-volume documentation of crimes against German prisoners of war and civilians will not be published or scrapped.

The Prime Minister of Israel, Golda Meir, has now made it unmistakably clear that there will never be "completely normal relations between Germany and Israel". How can you let rest a past that is stirred up anew every day and used against our people?

All schools continue to spread the atrocity lies about the concentration camps. For example, an exhibition "Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp" is being shown in Wiesbaden right now under the patronage of the Hessian Prime Minister, with the propaganda lies that have long been refuted.

School class after school class is smuggled through and reads in horror that a gas chamber was built in Sachsenhausen in 1943, although it has long been proven that there have never been gas chambers on German soil. One reads with a shudder that "day and night the sweet smell of burnt human flesh" hovered over the camp. Although the International Red Cross visited the concentration camps regularly until March 1945 and was never able to detect gassing or incineration facilities or the sweet smell. It is also claimed that on the roll call area of Sachsenhausen every SS man had the "right" to beat up or kill a prisoner! Unfortunately, atrocities occurred, but almost exclusively committed by the fellow prisoners and so-called Kapos. If an SS man or other German employee violated the prisoners or their property, he was court-martialed. What interest can Prime Minister Osswald have in protecting such lies against Germany?

Our entire school youth is poisoned with these lies about their fathers, so that the hatred between the generations becomes abysmal. That's how you destroy a people, according to the recipe of the world conspirators. And we, who know better, are supposed to be silent? And anyone who then claims that this is Christian is nothing but a vile coward and scoundrel in my eyes. The Hessian Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs has had the Jewess Hannah Vogt write a book about Germany's past: "Guilt or

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Doom", which was already published in the 11th century. edition and will be distributed to all school leavers of the lower secondary schools. A Jew will hardly be able to judge the German past objectively.

This book, however, is a masterpiece of historical distortion and hate propaganda in the guise of science, so that it is to be placed on an equal footing with the Comintern agent Willy Münzenberg, the unrivalled master of German-baiting and lying propaganda, who called out to his colleagues when they had written an article against Germany: "Too weak, too objective! Hit them on the head. Make the world open its mouth in horror. Make them the stench of the world. Make people curse them and shake with horror!"

There is no document to be taken seriously that puts the total losses of the Jewish population in the last war higher than 200,000. This means that in one night more defenseless and innocent Germans, children, women, old people and above all the wounded died in Dresden than in all the concentration camps Jews during the Nazi era! And the total Jewish losses even include natural deaths. This means that the losses are far lower in

percentage and absolute terms than those of any other belligerent power. And the World Jewish Organizations had already declared holy war on Germany in 1933 until complete annihilation, when not a hair of the Jew had yet been harmed! And yet the world echoes with the clamor over the dead Jews. But no voice is raised because of Dresden and the six million East Germans who were killed. Not a voice is raised because of the millions of murdered German and European prisoners of war who fought on our side. No plaque tells of the 105,000 French who were murdered simply because they were pro-German. There are no days of remembrance for the bestially slaughtered Dutch, Danes, Belgians, Norwegians, Romanians, Russians, Cossacks, Ukrainians, who worked or fought on the German side because they wanted to save Europe from Bolshevism, or because they considered German rule to be the lesser evil.

For the German Federal Post Office, it is grounds for immediate dismissal if one of its workers denies the gassing of Jews. One

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Hessian court confirms this "legal" view, because an employee does not have to tolerate such statements, "which cannot be surpassed in their repugnance".

But every scoundrel today can boast that he has committed sabotage or treason against Germany.

A reader asked anxiously whether I would not fall into a new anti-Semitism? Quite the opposite! I make sure that the Jews are treated like everyone else and cannot claim any special rights. Because only special rights and lies spread by certain Jewish cliques of world domination bring new anti-Semitism.

Mr. Wiesenthal does more for anti-Semitism than I do. Every decent Jew will welcome our search for the truth and therefore this scripture. Because by issuing this sensational report, we are not stirring up nationalism or hatred, but serving the truth, and only the truth will set us and others free. And only injustices that have really been committed can be remedied or forgiven. Invented injustice, however, inevitably creates new hatred and explosive material.

However, this is not at all about extrapolating up or down losses or misdeeds. It is about the mental recovery of our people. After all, we are accused of the greatest crimes in human history: namely, wantonly starting a world war and murdering millions of innocent people. And if we had had

time and opportunity, we would have exterminated the rest of all the "subjugated" peoples.

Anyone who can go over this accusation to the order of the day has neither heart nor mind! Suddenly, witnesses stand up and say: That's not true at all! Germany neither wanted nor started the war, but was forced into it by her mortal enemies. Hitler did not want to kill the Jews at all and never gave an order for extermination, not even for the extermination of other peoples. There were no gassing plants. These are all inventions of pathological brains. Almost all so-called war crimes and concentration camp trials have been conducted with perjured witnesses and forged documents! Every defendant is happy when he is exonerated, or when

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even points out that the crime he is accused of was not committed at all.

So we Germans would have to rejoice if witnesses appear today who can prove that Auschwitz was not a death machine, but a huge armaments factory.

That the internees were usually treated decently and that outsiders could visit the camp at any time. Most of our compatriots, however, react quite differently. They act as if they wanted to take away the most beautiful post-war experience: their guilt complex. With claws and teeth, they cling to German guilt. It is almost a unique phenomenon in the history of mankind. In any other people, such a reaction would be unthinkable. It can only be described as a deep mental illness. Because it is not normal that someone necessarily wants to be guilty.

This is the real problem and the real reason for publishing this brochure. It is not about proving which side has committed more injustice. This has long been clear to anyone who has only superficially dealt with the available sources. It is an outright acquittal for Germany! The book "America's War Policy" by Colonel Dali, Roosevelt's son-in-law, was no longer necessary. But it has exposed, beyond all doubt, the sole guilt of Roosevelt and Churchill in this war and their criminal conspiracy against peace. Anyone who claims the opposite is simply malicious!

Why are we Germans so in love with the fairy tale of six million gassed Jews? I speak from experience here, because I believed in it myself.

We Germans are brooders and God-fearing by nature. Therefore, we had to have a profound, religious explanation for why our people were plunged into this misery. The mere indication that the others were stronger or more rigorous is not enough for the German soul. Without a cause, we

believe, no one gets into such trouble. It is Job's famous problem, to whom his re-educator friends also persuade that every stroke of fate is a punishment from God. Therefore, the catastrophe of 1945 could only be seen as God's judgment for sins and crimes committed. The Tale of Six

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Millions of innocently murdered people virtually satisfied this hunger for a metaphysical explanation and were therefore so greedily received. It only becomes even clearer when it can be biblically justified: We have not only killed any people, but the chosen people! Yes, as a reader wrote to me verbatim, we touched the apple of God's eye. What a wonderful explanation! Now we know why. Now we can atone for it and regain at least some of God's favor through submission to all Jews and monetary benefits, or look forward to forgiveness as repentant sinners.

That is why the German clings to the "murdered Jews" as to his salvation, because without this explanation our terrible downfall would have no higher meaning and would be even more difficult to bear.

That is why we do not scold the poor comrade who believes in the atrocities of the concentration camps. Faith in a just God is faltering. The Luther problem of the merciful God is much deeper in our country than we suspect!

But Job himself gives his re-educators and penitential preachers the due answer: This suffering comes upon me without cause. I don't know why, it's too high for me. But I have not sinned. I have not deviated from the right path. I have not been unfaithful to my God. I want to argue with him, because he knows that I will be right! And one day he will make me great and glorious again!

Yes, that's how Job speaks! And that's how we talk.

We do away with the two big lies on which the entire post-war development is based: There is no chosen people of Israel, which is identical with the Jews; and above all there is no rejected, criminal German people!

And we will fight uncompromisingly against anyone who perpetuates one of these lies and thus pushes our people deeper into their misery. The time has come to get up and grab fate in the throat. We will conquer it, because we are fulfilling God's commission. That is why I am infinitely grateful for Thies Christophersen, who leads the way with this courageous writing as a shining example for our people and is a guarantee that we will reverse the flow of time. It is an honour for the German Citizens' Initiative to be able to

publish this groundbreaking publication.

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Foreword by Dr. Stäglich

Recently, we have been repeatedly assured by the highest representatives of our state and constitutional provisional body (preamble and Art. 146 of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany) that we are living today in the most liberal state that has ever existed on German soil. It is an old experience, however, that usually the most talked about is what one does not have. It should be indisputable that the talk of the "most liberal state" is at least a self-deception in foreign policy terms. Since the collapse of the Reich, our people in East and West have become increasingly dependent, not only through international treaties, which are unparalleled in German history. -

But what about domestic politics?

What is certain is that everything that serves the self-destruction of our people has been able to unfold and continues to unfold so uninhibited in this country that a responsible German must have the greatest concern for the continued existence of his people. To talk about this would be to carry owls to Athens. Also, the German people, its history and its traditions can be mocked, belittled and slandered in the most abominable way today, without any public prosecutor feeling compelled to apply the incitement to hatred paragraph of the German Criminal Code (§ 130 of the Criminal Code) in such a case. However, anyone who - in whatever way - tries to stand up for the German people and their indispensable rights is apparently measured with different standards. There are plenty of examples of this. Not even the dissemination of facts that are irrefutable is possible without hostility if they disturb the concept of the current rulers. If it is not possible to silence them, other methods are used, which go as far as destroying the existence of the bearer of such facts. My own experiences allow me to state this. Thies Christophersen's eyewitness account of the alleged "Auschwitz extermination camp" was initially tried to be hushed up. However, it did not succeed. His small work "The

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Auschwitz Lie" has now been distributed all over the world with a total circulation of well over 100,000 copies and has been translated into several languages. Now it has also recently been confiscated. The pretext was essentially the foreword by lawyer Manfred Roeder.

Admittedly, this preface contained a lot of pointed polemics. But in its essence it expressed only truths which, although they are not readily heard by certain circles, nevertheless remain truths. It was just the truthful speech of a justly angry man. If such words have to serve as a pretext for prohibiting an unwelcome factual report, it is both shameful and revealing. -

It is to be welcomed that Thies Christophersen has decided to reprint his necessary pamphlet despite these and many other official harassment. With my foreword, which the author has asked me to do, I do not want to give rise to another confiscation. I shall therefore confine myself in the following to a few indisputable facts which underline the credibility and historical relevance of Christophersen's report.

Christophersen describes Auschwitz as a camp in which prisoners had to work, but in which it was still possible to live. This may at first seem implausible to some who have so far been informed about concentration camps of the Third Reich exclusively by the uniformly controlled mass media. However, it looks as if this portrayal of Auschwitz is now to be officially accepted, at least in part. After all, none other than the Chief Public Prosecutor Dr. Adalbert Rückerl, who has headed the "Central Office of the State Justice Administrations for the Investigation of National Socialist Crimes" in Ludwigsburg since 1966, emphasizes in his recently published book "Nazi Extermination Camps in the Mirror of German Criminal Trials" that Auschwitz - incidentally also Majdanek - had a "double function": it was both a "concentration camp" and an "extermination camp". Only Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka and Chelmno had "exclusively

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killing of a large number of Jewish people by means of poison gas". One is surprised, because so far it has been read differently! While there was hardly any talk of Rückerl's alleged "extermination camps", Auschwitz was always portrayed in its entirety as an "extermination camp", even as the centre of the alleged extermination of the Jews. According to the version valid so far, those unable to work, women with children and old people were killed in "gas chambers" in the Birkenau camp "immediately after their arrival", but the remaining Jews were "exterminated by work" in the other

parts of the camp of the Auschwitz complex.

This was also the "result" of the so-called Auschwitz Trial, the criminal proceedings that were conducted between 1963 and 1965 against 20 - originally 22 - former members of the Auschwitz camp staff and caused a worldwide sensation at the time. Bernd Naumann, the trial reporter of the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung at the time, expressly stated in his summary trial report, published as a book under the title "Auschwitz", that the "life expectancy of a person admitted to Auschwitz ... only a few weeks"! Even if this were to be seen as the usual journalistic exaggeration, it was still widely agreed that the life of a "working Jew" in Auschwitz usually lasted little more than a few months.

Only a few Jewish authors of the first post-war period agreed at least partially with Christophersen's statements, which is nevertheless remarkable.

For example, the full Jew and socialist leader Dr. Benedikt Kautsky reported in his book "Devils and Damned", published in 1946, that the prisoners of the concentration camps had been integrated into the labor deployment since 1942 and even more so since the spring of 1943, taking into account their previous vocational training; some of them had also worked together with civilian workers. According to his own statements, Kautsky himself was a concentration camp inmate from 1938 to 1945, from November 1942 in Auschwitz, where he worked mainly in the Buna factory there. His information therefore naturally also and especially refers to this camp. From a

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"Extermination through work" is not mentioned in his work. He himself would have been the living counterexample. After all, one was also dependent on the labor of the Jews and it would have been unreasonable to kill or even weaken them through mistreatment or inadequate nutrition.

By the way, Kautsky's mother died of natural causes in December 1944 at the age of 80 in the Birkenau camp, which was supposedly only for "extermination". In the last weeks of her life, she was even housed individually and received special medical care. At least that is what emerges from the report of a fellow prisoner, which was published in December 1945 in the certainly unsuspicious "Wiener Arbeiterzeitung". To avoid misunderstandings: I do not approve of such old people being held in a concentration camp at all. But the claim that old people only came there for "gassing" clearly proves to be a fairy tale here! Another Jewish author,

Bernhard Klieger, described the Auschwitz main camp as a "luxury camp" in 1946 in his account of his experiences "The Way We Walked" (German first edition 1957), which was initially written down in French, and this was meant quite seriously. He goes on to write that at the beginning of 1944 this camp had become a "sanatorium" for the Jews imprisoned there, who are said to have made up about 80% of the camp inmates, and literally declares:

"For us Jews came a golden time, ..."

This account of Klieger refers, which deserves to be noted again, to the year 1944. It was the year in which Christophersen and I ourselves became acquainted with Auschwitz, but in which, according to legend, the alleged extermination of the Jews is said to have reached its climax. Klieger also writes about the "gassings" in Auschwitz-Birkenau and about the fact that at the same time "400,000 Hungarian Jews ... had been destroyed within a few weeks". But he only knows this from hearsay - presumably later - because he himself did not live in Birkenau, but in the Auschwitz main camp. The elation of the Jews housed in the main camp during 1944, as described by Klieger, would probably also have been

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it is hard to explain if thousands of Jews had really been "exterminated" every day in Birkenau, only three kilometers away, as the legend reports. Anyone who had to reckon with his death every hour cannot speak of a "golden time" in retrospect - as Klieger did. -

By the way, in the introduction to Hermann Langbein's book "People in Auschwitz" one can find the astonishing statement that Klieger weighed 85kg during the evacuation of Auschwitz. The former medical clerk of Auschwitz, Langbein, should know. So there seem to have been "heavyweights" among the prisoners. Christophersen's remarkable statement that it "took some time" for undernourished prisoners who had been brought into the camp to "eat their way out" should therefore be less far-fetched than some might think. I, too, did not see prisoners who appeared to be malnourished during my various visits to the Auschwitz main camp around the middle of 1944. There was also an order from Himmler dated October 26, 1943 (!), by which all camp commanders had been ordered to provide sufficient food for the prisoners in order to maintain their ability to work. As his report shows, Christophersen also did not notice anything about the alleged mass gassings in Auschwitz-Birkenau, although he repeatedly fetched his prisoners from this

camp. Significantly, Rückerl explains to the readers of his above-mentioned book "that some who were temporarily 'in Auschwitz' during the war can irrefutably declare that they did not perceive the existence of the gas chambers," precisely because the "enormous extent of the camp complex" and the "dual function" of Auschwitz allegedly did not allow this. In this argumentation, however, Rückerl overlooks a circumstance that otherwise plays a not insignificant role in Auschwitz literature: the widely visible signs of the cremation of countless human corpses as well as the associated smell of corpses allegedly constantly hovering over the entire camp complex, which the already mentioned Bernd Naumann, for example, describes in his report on the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial as follows:

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"The stench of burnt meat covers the country for miles. Dark fat clouds of smoke drift through the wide sky."

I must confess that I did not notice anything like that at the time. The delegation of the International Red Cross that visited Auschwitz in September 1944 also did not mention anything about this in its report on this visit published in Geneva in 1947. Certainly, a temporary visitor to Auschwitz - as Rückerl thinks - could have hidden any "gas chambers". However, the non-stop burning of the corpses, which was indispensable for the alleged mass exterminations, could not have escaped even such a visitor. Let us only think of the fact that, according to legend, from May 1944 onwards, around 500,000 Hungarian Jews were exterminated in this way in the course of about three months, in this case well over 5000 people per day would have had to be eliminated without a trace. Since the number of cremation ovens in the crematoria is given as 46 and the cremation of a corpse in such an oven still takes about 90 minutes, even with 24-hour operation in all crematoria, a maximum of 736 corpses per day could have been cremated. This does not even include the absolutely necessary cleaning, tidying up and repair work. The remaining 4,500 or so restaurants would have had to be burned outdoors - as is also claimed. Despite all the skepticism about the possibility of such an undertaking at all, it can at least be said that this could never go unnoticed.

From Rückerl's admission that a temporary visitor could not have recognized the extermination function of Auschwitz, the only logical conclusion can be drawn that at least the alleged mass exterminations did

not actually take place.

Christophersen's Auschwitz report certainly does not prove that no Jew died in Auschwitz at all. Proving this was probably not the intention of the author, who only wanted to share what he himself experienced during his assignment to Auschwitz. On the other hand, however, the

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It is necessary to establish that the disseminators of the Auschwitz legend have failed to provide us with proof of their allegations to this day, and that in particular the Auschwitz Trial, with its show trial-like conduct and its partly impossible and contradictory results, has not provided this proof. Against this background, Thies Christophersen's eyewitness account still retains its special significance.

I also wish this new edition of the "Auschwitz lie" the widest possible dissemination, for the benefit of our people and for the enlightenment of the world!

Dr. Stäglich

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The Auschwitz Lie

The following report is not intended to justify concentration camps. The demand to outlaw, abolish or prohibit concentration or internment camps (by international agreements) has never been expressed.

Nor will this be possible. You can't take the second step before the first. First of all, the war would have to be abolished - then the internment camps could also be abolished. In a belligerent country, members of the enemy nation cannot be released back home so that they can fight against their host country.

International Jewry had already declared war on Germany in 1933.

Blackmailed silence

I was in Auschwitz from January 1944 to December 1944. After the war, I heard about the mass murders allegedly carried out by the SS against the captured Jews. I was amazed. Despite all the testimonies, all the newspaper reports and radio and television broadcasts, I still do not believe in the atrocities today.



The author with his wife in 1944

again and everywhere. But it was futile. Nobody wanted to believe me. The evidence, I was told, was too clear and uncontradicted. The trials had clearly shown that there had been gassing facilities in Auschwitz, and Höss himself as camp commander had confirmed this. Anyone who wants to

deny this is suspected of possibly having been involved in the murders of the Jews themselves. I should be careful, because war crimes are not yet statute-barred. I could still get a trial and I had better remain silent. "Who is served by this, if you now want to try to correct history? You don't change anything! - Only the acknowledgment of our guilt has brought us back into the community of nations. - Remember that you have a family. - No one will believe your reports ... Be silent, that's the smartest thing you can do."

To be honest, I also had doubts myself. When you hear the same stories from all sides and over and over again, it is only too understandable that you end up believing them yourself. "Where have the Jews gone if they weren't all gassed?" I don't know, but I mean, where do the Jews come from, if 6 million of them are supposed to have been killed in the war? In my Schleswig-Holstein homeland there were hardly any Jews even before the war. The so-called "cattle Jews" in the countryside were completely absent. Spiteful people say that they are only missing because the farmers in Dithmarschen and Angeln were far superior to the Jews. A great many Jews escaped abroad before and during the war, and many Jews also survived the concentration camps. and many Jews live among us again today.

The first doubts came to me when I read a leaflet by Einar Aberg *) from Norrviken/Sweden. He compared the official figures of the Jewish world population before and after the war and stated that the Jews must have multiplied so much during the war that every woman of fertile age must have given birth to a child every year if the number of 6 million Jews killed is to be correct.

* See Heinz Roth, Odenhausen.

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In 1948, according to an article in the New York Times of February 25, 1948, written by W. Baldwin, a recognized and impartial expert on all questions of population, who cannot be called an "anti-Semite" even with the greatest imagination, there were again between 15,600,000 and 18,700,000 Jews in the world. In other words, the fairy tale of the 6 million Jews killed cannot be true, because even if one were to take the lowest number, it would mean that a pre-war population of 15,688,259 minus the 6 million killed, which in reality is no more than 9 million, would have increased to 7,000,000 in the course of ten years. This is not biologically possible!

The losses of the Jewish people during the Second World War are certainly deplorable. However, they did not amount to 6 million, but to a maximum of 200,000. According to the International Red Cross, the number of "victims of racial and political persecution who died in concentration camps and prisons" is only 300,000 (Cannstatter Zeitung of 12 May 1956). However, this number does not only include Jews, just as it does not say anything about the cause of death. Only all deaths have been registered, including those due to age, illness or air strikes on the camps. Other sources estimate that the number is even lower. Documents and statements that claim otherwise are of more than dubious origin. (On this subject, see, for example, Harwood: "Did 6 Million Die?", A. R. Butz: "The Fraud of the Century" (both Historical Review Press, Richmond, Surrey, Great Britain) and others.)

Even the leading Austrian Social Democrat Dr. Benedikt Kautsky, a full Jew who spent the years 1938 to 1945 in a concentration camp, including three years in Auschwitz, must confess that he never saw a gas chamber:

"I was in large German concentration camps. However, I must admit the truth that I did not find such a gas chamber facility in any camp or at any time." (Kautsky, "Devils and Damned", Zurich 1946, page 272f.)

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Richard Baer, the last commandant of Auschwitz (from 1943) and thus the most important witness, of whom the Parisian weekly newspaper "Rivarol" reports that he could not be dissuaded from the fact that "during the entire time he had been in charge of Auschwitz, he had never seen gas chambers nor known that such had existed", unfortunately died suddenly on June 17, 1963 in the remand prison - although he had been in perfect health a fortnight earlier. I never hid my time in Auschwitz. When I was asked about the extermination of the Jews, I replied that I knew nothing about it. I was just surprised at how quickly and without contradiction the mass gassing stories were received and believed by the population.

The consequences of my war damage in 1940 brought me chronic sinus suppuration. The slightest cold meant that I had to go to the hospital. In the autumn of 1942, a medical examination brought the findings: permanent GvH (Garrison Usable Homeland). I applied for a study leave and attended the Higher Agricultural School in Landsberg/Warthe in the winter of

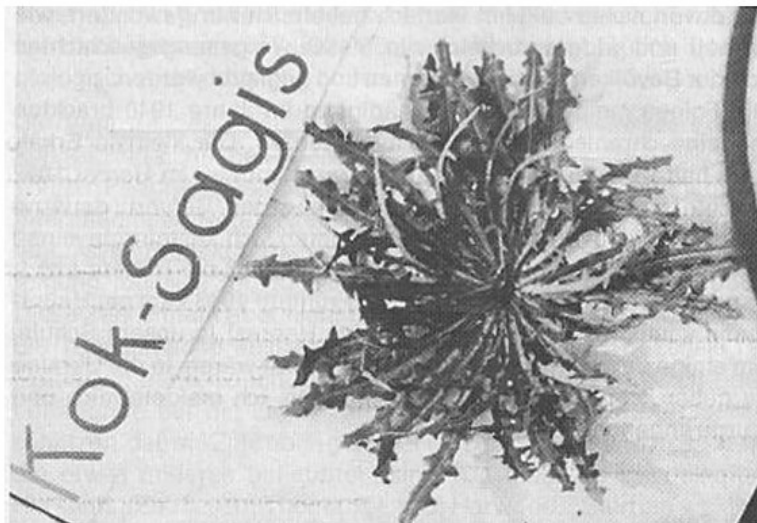
1942/43. In the spring of 1943, a captain from the OKH (High Command of the Army) came to our school to recruit some farmers who would be willing to go to the Ukraine to grow rubber there. I volunteered and was accepted.

Kok Sagis

A war of movement requires vehicles, and vehicles need tires, and tires are made of rubber. Rubber can be produced artificially from coal, lime and sulphur - called Buna - but this is not possible without the addition of natural rubber. The glue is missing. The Russians, in their effort to make themselves independent of imports (if we did the same, it is now considered a preparation for war), had systematically examined their entire flora for rubber carriers ... and some - including the Kok Sagis, a relative of the dandelion. The white latex in its roots contained rubber. This rubber has now been used for further

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Warfare is very important. The Plenipotentiary for Motor Transport in the OKH had set up departments for cultivation, recycling and research. So, after a short training, I was sent to Ukraine as an expert for the cultivation of vegetable rubber. I had never seen a Kok-Sagis plant before. But the practical work and support of some Russian agronomists soon gave me the necessary knowledge.



A Kok-Sagis plant. The white latex, similar to the dandelion, contains rubber

In 1943 we lost the Ukraine, and at the beginning of 1944 I was transferred to the Plant Breeding Department at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute. This institute had transferred a branch department to Auschwitz. So I went to Auschwitz and only learned on the journey there that there was a concentration camp there.

Since I had already been wounded in the French campaign and spent my time in military hospitals again and again, I was not able to make a military career. So I was only a private and

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became Sonderführer (Z) through my work at the OKH, which was the rank of lieutenant. Then, in the fall of 1943, our office was placed under the control of the SS, and Reichsführer Himmler was given patronage. As is well known, he was a graduate farmer. Our office was now called:

O.K.H. (High Command of the Army)

B.d.K. (Plenipotentiary of Motor Vehicles) commanded to the Reichsführer SS, Plant Rubber Department.

But we kept our Wehrmacht uniforms, and we were not tattooed with our blood types. This has certainly saved many of our lives.

If I now have to tell my experiences of Auschwitz, then I have doubts about whether I should also mention the names of my comrades who are still alive and with whom I am still in contact today. I myself know that I have to expect reprisals if I break the silence. I am now ready to take it upon myself and have already had to take it upon myself to some extent. As editor of the BAUERNSCHAFT and the KRITIK as well as formerly of the DEUTSCHER BAUERN, I have never minced my words. But in 1969 I handed over my farm to my son. At that time, I thought that I had an existence as editor-in-chief of the magazine DEUTSCHER BAUER. My friends will know that this newspaper was taken over by the DSZ publishing house of Dr. Frey from Munich because of economic difficulties. But the editorship of this newspaper has never been in my hands since it was moved to Munich. I was a "sitting editor" in the truest sense of the word. I didn't get to see the newspaper until it was printed. I found my own articles less and less often. Repeated complaints prompted Dr. Frey to dismiss me without notice. A trial before a labor court ended with a meager settlement. Since that time I have been downright unemployed and, although I have been retrained by the employment office for the simple administrative

service, it is impossible for me to get a job. Although I am only 55 years old, I have

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no longer had any prospect of being integrated into professional life. Why shouldn't I report now? I eke out my existence in a modest but happy poverty. My children are taken care of. But I don't want to make difficulties for my former superiors and comrades, some of whom are still working.

Camp life

It was cold and draughty when I arrived at the train station in Auschwitz on January 15, 1944. I wondered whether I should not take a cab. But there were only horse-drawn cabs, and I decided to walk. I put my luggage in the safekeeping, and I asked for the way to the commandant's office of the camp. It wasn't that far. The camp, a barracks complex with ugly but massive buildings, was in the immediate vicinity. The camp gate with the inscription "Arbeit macht frei" was the first thing I saw of the Auschwitz concentration camp. What I noticed was that a lot of prisoners were walking around freely without being guarded. Later I learned that the camp, which was surrounded by an electrically charged barbed wire fence, was only guarded at night. During the day, the prisoners were able to move freely in a huge area. This area, however, was surrounded by guards, which were collected at night, after roll call.

I reported to my superior, Obersturmbannführer Dr. A. A tall, handsome man with steel-blue eyes and somewhat reddish hair. The welcome was warm. It turned out that he knew my brother, who also served in the SS, very well. I immediately asked some curious questions about the concentration camp. For example, I wanted to know what kind of people were imprisoned here. His answer:

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"What is here from the Germans belongs here ... Enemies of the people ... otherwise the European elite sits here." There was, as I later discovered, some truth in these words of his. I was introduced to his staff.

Hauptsturmführer B., a Russian émigré, a former Tsarist officer, who spoke

perfect German and French in addition to Russian, offered to drive me to my quarters. For the agricultural sector, the officers did not have cars at their disposal, but carriages with a driver. I found that a bit pretentious. I was also somehow embarrassed that the prisoners we met stopped, tore off their caps and took a stance. But we were officers, and the SS soldiers also greeted us with soldierly honors.



The author (center) and officers on a tour of the camp

My Quarters were located in Raisko, about 3 km from the main camp. There was a women's camp, the greenhouses and the laboratories for our plant breeding work. I was provided with a room in a detached house. I shared the same house with my colleague, Obersturmführer Dr. C., to whom the

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the plant breeding department was supervised. He was a very cheerful man, and there was something heart-warming about his laughter. He was very popular with the prisoners. Even today, he still writes to former prisoners from Auschwitz. He was married young and later had his wife and two children, who were not yet of school age, join him. I later moved into an apartment in a completed greenhouse. There I lived with a scientist from the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute. I can mention his name, it was Dr.

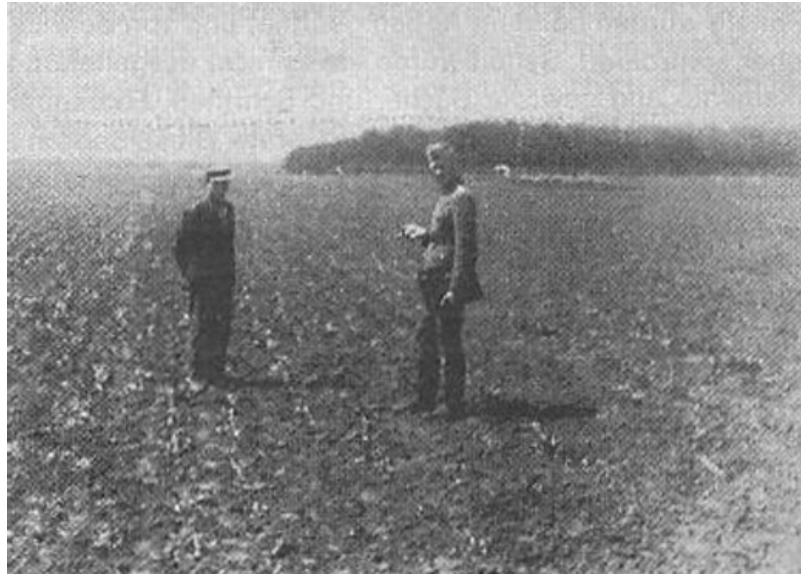
Böhme. He was shot dead after the capitulation by Polish civilians who had gone wild. He had certainly not hurt anyone and was kindness and helpfulness personified.

The first prisoner I got to know was "Agnes". Agnes was one of Jehovah's Witnesses, and she was assigned to us as a "cleaner." I wanted to ask her about the conditions in the concentration camp - but Agnes remained silent. Ms. Pohl is different. She was in charge of the kitchen. She also researched the Bible and distributed pamphlets to the prisoners. That was not allowed - but it was not my job to monitor the prisoners. Besides, her writings seemed harmless to me. I have always been tolerant in matters of faith. To this day, I cannot deny Jehovah's Witnesses a certain admiration and respect. They allowed themselves to be imprisoned because of their faith and suffered because they wanted to suffer. They did not need guarding, and they could move freely outside the guard chains.

In our women's camp, about 300 women were accommodated in 3 barracks. They were selected employees who worked almost exclusively for the plant breeding department. They were mainly Jews and Poles and some French. All of them spoke very good German. Many had an academic degree. Their work was scientific in nature, and they were very independent. It was actually the case that it was not the prisoners, but the prisoners who had to instruct me in my work. I had them explain their work to me, and they did it with a certain pride - I would almost like to call it pompousness. But it left me with the impression that the prisoners carried out their research work with zeal and joy.

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Plant breeding according to the selection procedure means examining and selecting. The roots of the rubber plants were examined for their rubber content and further propagated by cuttings. The seeds of this were carefully harvested and reseeded. Sabotage was very easily possible - but not a single case has come to light. Well, it must also be said that the prisoners did not have much trust in each other. There was the old hatred between the national Poles and the Jews. The National Socialist hatred of Jews, on the other hand, was harmless. The results in increasing the rubber content were quite satisfactory. Unfortunately, I don't remember any numbers. Hauptsturmführer B. went to the occupied eastern territories and was looking for scientists. He brought some Russian scientists to Auschwitz with families who worked for us as civilian employees and were happy to do so.



Russian agronomist (left) and the author

It became tragic when he brought the Russian agronomist J. Sassmoschek to Auschwitz. This took place among the

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prisoners. This reunion was not without consequences. But Sassmoschek was able to marry his mistress. She was released from custody. I met them again in Halle (Saale) after the evacuation of Auschwitz. They were both beaming with happiness. I didn't feel so happy, because I had just endured the bombing raid of February 13 in Dresden and miraculously came out unscathed. I believe that more people died in Dresden on that day than people died in Auschwitz during the entire war years. But the war crimes of the Allies are still not up for debate today.

What was the daily routine of the prisoners in Auschwitz? At 7.00 a.m. wake-up, washing and showering, breakfast, morning roll call and at 8.00 a.m. start of work. From 12.00 to 13.00 lunch break and at 17.00 end of work. At 7:00 p.m. roll call, then the outpost chain was pulled in and only the camps were guarded. The mail was delivered to the prisoners every day. The packages were opened during the roll call and checked by the camp guard. Rarely was something not delivered, e.g. medicines and certain books and writings, cameras, radios and other technical devices. These things, however, remained the property of the prisoners. They were brought to "Canada" and kept.

Canada was the name of a huge warehouse in which all the property of the deported or resettled Jews who were interned in Auschwitz was stored. In Canada there was everything - hence the name. But Canada was closely guarded from the outside. We had an SS helper in our weather station who had once organized a pair of silk stockings in Canada. She was court-martialed for this ... because of looting. But the prisoners themselves, who worked there, stole like ravens.

I was struck by how elegantly our prisoners were dressed. Although they had to wear their convict clothes, their underwear, stockings and shoes were flawless and tip-top. There was also no lack of beauty care. Lipstick, powder and make-up were among the utensils of the female prisoners. There were no more shaved Jewish women in Auschwitz during my time. But I have been told that something like this has happened in

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Auschwitz. But the sight was so horrible that even the most hardened SS leaders could not bear it. Every Saturday a detachment of our women was sent to the main camp to exchange linen. They then came back with the most magnificent booty, which were distributed among the prisoners. I believe this theft was tacitly tolerated.

Olga

In May, my wife visited me for the first time. She worked as a teacher of agricultural housekeeping and was curious about my workplace in the concentration camp. The fact that it was possible to receive visits from our relatives at any time shows the openness of the camp administration. If Auschwitz had been a large extermination camp, we would certainly not have been able to receive visits from our relatives. The formalities that are still necessary today to visit the prison founded by Walter Ulbricht were not necessary. The comparison of Auschwitz with the GDR is not so far-fetched.

We were married young and hadn't had much of our marriage yet. I picked her up from the train station. She came in wooden rattles, headscarf and without stockings. It was war, and elegance was luxury for us.

At that time I had a new "cleaner". Maid would have been an appropriate expression. Olga! Olga was a Pole. She was unique - but she took care of me touchingly and was extraordinarily willing to serve. There were always

flowers in my room, always clean table linen and clean curtains, and Olga always had a surprise for me.

For my wife's visit, Olga had prepared my room particularly beautifully. She had put a praying angel above my bed - the devil knows where she got it. Her care was almost too intrusive for me, but I had to put up with it, because I didn't want to hurt this good and servile soul.

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During my wife's stay, work began in the rubber fields, and I could not take much care of my visit; but my wife had the best company with Olga. She could talk like a book. My wife said she had to give her a small gift and had bought a little something. When I brought my wife back to the train for departure, I hardly knew her again. She was newly dressed from head to foot. Olga had gotten her everything - even a new suitcase. My wife had brought me some small treats that she had saved from her mouth herself, including a piece of butter. Olga made me fried potatoes every evening, which swam in butter. But the butter never ran out. Care packages came every day, and Olga felt obliged to take care of me too. No, the prisoners in Raisko did not starve. And if we had a new arrival who came to the camp malnourished and skinny, he had a smooth coat after a few days.



The author gets a visit from his wife.
Olga has festively decorated the table.

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The extermination camp?

"The extermination camp was not in Auschwitz at all, but the extermination camp was in Birkenau." That's how I heard and read it after the war. Well, I have also been to Birkenau. I didn't like this camp at all. It was crowded, and the people there didn't make a good impression on me. It was all very neglected and dirty. I also saw families with children there. The sight of her hurt me. But I was told that they did not want to separate the children from their parents if they were interned. Some children were also busy with a fun ball game. Nevertheless, I think that children do not belong in an internment camp - and that the English would have done the same, for example in the Boer War, is a bad excuse. I also told my supervisor. His answer: "I share your opinion - but I can't change it."



Prisoners from Birkenau on the Kok-Sagis fields

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I had the task of selecting 100 workers in Birkenau to hoe the Kok-Sagis plants. It happened as follows. During roll call, the prisoners were asked whether they were willing to do this work and whether they had already done such work. In most cases, more people came forward than were needed. Then it was "selected". This "selection" was later interpreted completely wrongly. Of course, the prisoners wanted to be given something to do - and the prisoners also wanted to be employed. Selection was

nothing more than that the prisoners were assigned to work according to their inclinations, their ability - but also according to their physical condition.

The fact is that there were more people in Auschwitz than there were jobs or could be created. Of course, I made a point of getting workers who had worked in agriculture. The Jews were missing. The Poles provided a very good workforce. The gypsies were completely useless. Kommando 11, as our women's work column from Birkenau was called, came to Raisko every day and worked outside the chain of posts in the rubber fields. I have had to deal with these people from Birkenau almost every day and have also gladly listened to their complaints. Once I saw an SS guard kick a woman in the buttocks. I confronted him. The woman had insulted him as a "Nazi pig". The fact was, however, that the guard had insulted the woman first.

I made a report about this incident, and the SS guard was transferred to the penal battalion in Danzig. From that day on, I had a stone in the board with the prisoners, especially those from Kommando 11 from Birkenau. Prisoners often came to me when they had requests or complaints. I did what I could, because for me the prisoners were not enemies, but internees. I have often done them a favor that violated the rule. The greatest joy I could give them was to take them for a walk to the Sula and allow them to bathe there in the hot summer days of 1944.

By the way, the Hackkommando from Birkenau was a funny bunch. He sang his Polish folk songs at work, and the

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Prisoner working in the fields (mostly with horses). Guarded by a guard far away.
A hill culture is being prepared here.

Gypsies performed their dances to it. At first I was outraged and also concerned about the poor nutritional status of the workers, but then I had to realize that the prisoners were admitted in a very poor nutritional condition - and it took some time for them to eat their way out. I often had my lunch with them from their goulash cannon, and it was good for me.

But Kommando 11 also had secret food sources. It fetched the most wonderful things from secret hiding places. These hiding places were filled up again and again by friends at night. It also happened that these friends put on convict clothes and marched into the camp with them, and another prisoner took a few days' vacation for this. Auschwitz was in Poland, and the local population helped the prisoners as best they could - even if they were not allowed to.

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As we all know, the German occupying troops and especially the so-called civil administration have often not always made themselves very popular with the population. One measure that I did not like at all was the expropriation of Polish small farmers. They had to give up their land for the farms that belonged to the Auschwitz concentration camp. But I was told that they were compensated for it, just like other landowners who had to give up their land for the construction of a highway, for example. I also did not think resettlement measures were right, but I was repeatedly assured that they were never forcibly carried out. Deprivation of liberty is hard - but war is even harder, and it has become harder and crueler for us too. In the fall of 1944, the concentration camp in Auschwitz was bombed by American planes for the first time. About 20 prisoners were victims. I myself had lost faith in the final victory with the successful landing on the Channel coast - at least I had doubts. The reports from the front became more and more disappointing, and the prisoners were also well informed - the devil knows by whom. However, the camp inmates were still well cared for in our area. Obersturmbannführer A. had managed to get the film projection car to come to our camp once a week. Together with the prisoners, we watched the films "Münchhausen" and "The Golden City", among others. Of course, the film "Jud Süß" was not shown to the prisoners, nor were propaganda films such as "Kolberg" and "Kadetten". In the common room, church services of the camp inmates were also allowed to be held.

I myself have listened to various services and I have to say that some of them were very solemn, especially those of the Russian Orthodox

community, to which our Russian civilian employees belonged. A theater group had also formed among the camp inmates, and one evening they invited us to a "Faust performance". Actors couldn't have done it better.

I myself would have liked to take a study leave again for the winter, but the war situation was serious, and the prospects were poor. I was offered a correspondence course. I had books sent to me. One

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prisoner, a Jewish doctor from Prague, offered to cram the material with me. So I had a prisoner give me tutoring lessons every day. That was possible in Raisko. The Jews were intelligent, and as far as I met them in Auschwitz, they were also quite nice. In the summer I got a visit from my mother for a few days. Of course, there was a strong friendship between my mother and Olga. One evening, my mother asked me about the crematorium where people were cremated. I was not aware of the existence of such a facility. I confronted Olga. She couldn't tell me exactly, but there would always be a glow of fire in the direction of Bielsko. I drove in this direction and found a colliery where prisoners also worked. I drove around the whole camp, examining all the hearths and all the smoking chimneys. But I found nothing. I questioned my colleagues, but the answer was only a shrug of the shoulders and "I should not believe these "latrine slogans". There was a crematorium in Auschwitz; because 200,000 people lived here, and in every large city with 200,000 inhabitants there would also be a crematorium. Of course, people also die here - but not only prisoners. The wife of Obersturmbannführer A. had also died here. This answer was enough for me.

During my time in Auschwitz, I did not notice the slightest sign of mass gassings. The smell of burnt flesh, which is said to have often hung over the camp, is also an outright lie.¹⁾ Near the main camp was a large hardware forge. The smell of the horseshoes burning in was of course not pleasant. By the way, the head of this hardware forge now lives in my neighboring village. In general, the prison relief became more and more generous. In the main

1) In the early days, the deceased were buried in Auschwitz. But due to the high groundwater level between the Vistula and Sula rivers (one metre), this was no longer possible. A work detachment under the command of Scharführer Moll (the former gardener in Raisko) had to dig up these corpses again and burn them afterwards. The most incredible stories are

told today about this process. (Source: Statement by Obersturmführer C.)

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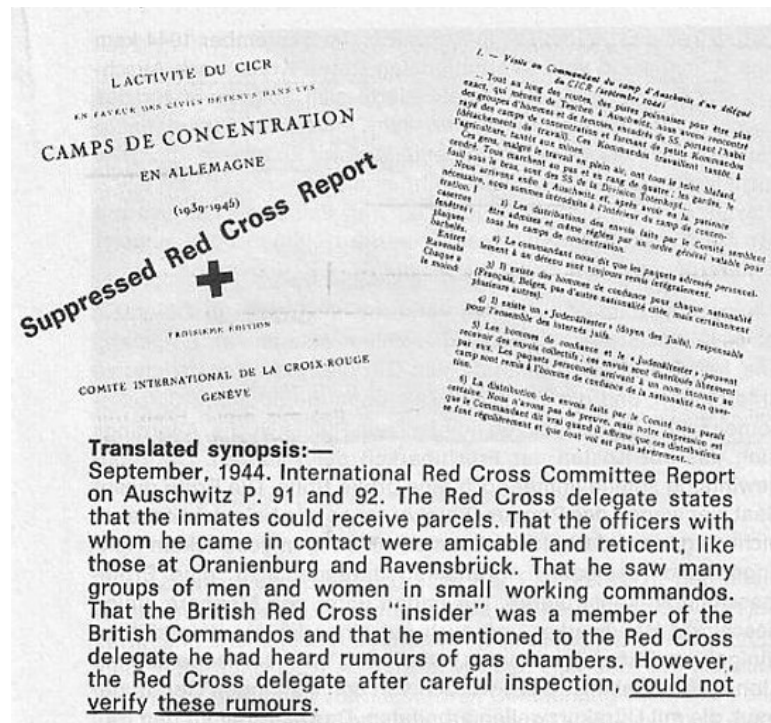
brothel had been set up for the men. Love and what goes with it is probably something human, and that should not be withheld from the internees. Of course, there were also lovers among the prisoners. I dare to doubt whether the brothel has now prevented this. The fact that there were also brothels for the prisoners in Auschwitz is concealed in all post-war reports. A voucher for the brothel was a kind of bonus for good conduct. But there were also prisoners who threw this voucher in the face of their Kapo. All respect! It seemed to me a special kind of good leadership.

The story of the cremation of the corpses brought differences between Olga and me. In the long run, this woman got on my nerves with her constant talk. Her willingness to serve was too submissive and too servile for me. I didn't like that. She was given a new task that I didn't envy her. She was ordered to the women's camp as a "watchdog" and was supposed to make sure that no male prisoners entered the women's camp without authorization. Olga was so wonderful at scolding, and it was a pleasure to see how she removed the men from the women's camp. Her fellow prisoners called her "Cerberus" (hellhound).

The good Olga, what could have become of her? She did not want to return to a communist Poland 2) - almost none of the Polish prisoners wanted to do so - not even the Jews. Many of them even prayed for a victory for the Germans. As I learned from my colleague, Obersturmführer Dr. C., whom I recently visited, many of the former prisoners are now in the United States. He still corresponds with some. Some of them were also willing to testify for accused SS officers as exonerating witnesses in the concentration camp trials, but they were hardly admitted. These reports went through the national press at the time.

2) Olga nevertheless returned to a communist Poland after the war and died in a traffic accident three years ago. Her real name was "Steffa".

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Suppressed Red Cross Report:

Translated summary: September 1944. International Red Cross Report on Auschwitz, pp. 91 and 92. The Red Cross delegate states that the inmates were allowed to receive packages, that the officers with whom he came into contact were friendly and reserved like those in Oranienburg and Ravensbrück, that he saw many groups of men and women grouped together into small work detachments, that a member of the British Red Cross, who was also a member of the British Commando, had expressed rumours about gas chambers to the Red Cross delegate, but the Red Cross delegate was unable to confirm these rumours after careful examination.

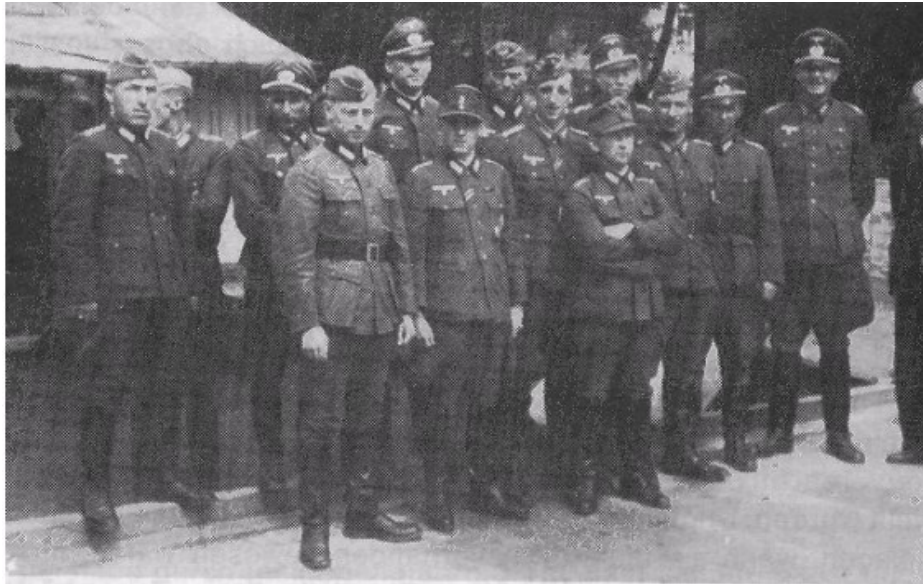
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There were no secrets in Auschwitz. In September 1944, a commission from the International Red Cross came to Auschwitz to inspect it. But she was more interested in the camp in Birkenau.³⁾ We had a lot of visits to

Raisko - but more people came who were interested in our plant breeding. I was often involved in these tours. Although visitors were not allowed to talk to the prisoners, the prisoners usually had to give explanations about their work.

We made the first experiments with colchicine at that time. Colchicine is the poison of the autumn crocus (*Colchium autumnale*). We succeeded in preventing the reduction division during cell division with this poison, and the plant then got twice the number of chromosomes. Such plants tended to grow giants. However, this was at the expense of the fertility of the plants. Seed harvesting still played a major role. The harvest of this seed was not so easy because of the pappus (flying object like the dandelion). I had set about constructing a harvester with some skilled prisoners and Russian agronomists. We had some skilled craftsmen among the men and also well-equipped workshops. Some Russian agronomists worked with the so-called "lonogalvanisation". For this purpose, the prisoners built devices that worked with ultra-short waves. I got the material for the construction of these devices from an aircraft dismantling company. In this plant, crashed and downed aircraft were cannibalized. The prisoners also found material for building small radios there. Of course, these were not allowed to be taken into the camp. I myself developed into a little radiote in Auschwitz. My teachers were prisoners, and they provided me with everything I needed to build small receivers.

3) Today, the International Red Cross in Geneva is trying to deny. They claim that their delegates were only admitted to the commandant's office in September 1944. This is simply not true! I saw the IRC vehicles myself when they drove to Birkenau. (Source: Open letter from Dr. Stäglich to the IRC and their reply of 28.4.78 PV/gr.)



A group of special agricultural guides

Of course, Auschwitz was not only used for plant breeding. There were countless other research assignments. Because of the unused labor available there, more and more research was moved to Auschwitz. At that time, there was also more security here from nightly bombing raids. The officers met about every 14 days, and in the SS this meant the leaders for a casino evening. There, some department head had to talk about his area of responsibility. I heard a lot of interesting lectures there, but I don't remember any offensive things. Later I heard that experiments had also been carried out on living people in Auschwitz. I remember once listening to a lecture about the development of an embryo in the womb with the most diverse diets of the mother. Whether these people had to carry a child to term under starvation diets, I cannot say. However, it was said at the time that these experiments had yielded very important findings for the nutrition of pregnant women. The reports of the testing of newly developed drugs on prisoners do not seem very credible to me. I told me about a doctor in A

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that new drugs will only be used in humans once the animal experiment has been completed. That's probably still the case today.

I remember that in a film I saw on television about Auschwitz after the war,

a building near the main camp was shown that had huge chimneys. This was supposed to be the crematorium. I am very sorry now, but when I left the camp in Auschwitz in December 1944, I did not see this building there. I also can't imagine that during the cold winter of 1944/45 these chimneys were still built there. For me, there is a suspicion that these facilities were only set up there after the war. It also seems unbelievable to me that the SS would not have destroyed these installations during the evacuation, if they had actually existed. Just these days I heard a report on the radio according to which 4 million people were supposed to have been shot in Auschwitz alone. No people were shot in Auschwitz, because that should have been heard. However, I remember a great commotion that once occurred in our camp when a rumor was spread that hostages were to be shot. This kind of revenge is the most horrible I can imagine, because it affects innocent people. It is probable that they existed - on both sides of the border. But if one had wanted to kill one prisoner for every victim of the bombing raids, then certainly none of the 200,000 prisoners would have come out alive. If you consider that Auschwitz was only in operation for about 4 years, then one million people per year and about three thousand per day would have had to die there. What would a crematorium facility look like that was to burn three thousand people a day? But even mass graves of this size could not be concealed.

But the German people continue to believe in the mass murders in the concentration camps. Why? Have not all of us who know the truth incurred a tremendous guilt? Why did we remain silent for so long?

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I will try to answer this question:

1. We were not silent at all ... but no one wanted to hear our reports, no newspaper wanted to publish them, no publisher wanted to print them.

2. Even today there are still enough living witnesses who confirm my testimony and who could make similar statements themselves. What we lack, however, is an impartial constitutional state. It would be suicide to tell the truth.

3. I am not yet tired of life, but I have left my life's work behind me, provided for my children, and my wife will probably receive her

well-deserved pension at the age of 65, which will not be disputed if anything should happen to me.

4. Through my many years of work as a journalist and as editor of BAUERNSCHAFT und KRITIK, I have now created a small circle of readers for myself, and with the help of the GERMAN BORGER INITIATIVE, I can now publish my report myself without having to take into account dependency.

5. It is said - and unfortunately also by the members and voters of the major parties: "Only the recognition of our guilt for the outbreak of the war and for the extermination of the 6 million Jews would enable us to be readmitted into the community of peoples. Anyone who would deny this would cause great damage to the German people."

6. With a refutation of the mass killings in the concentration camps, however, not only would German post-war policy be a mistake, but also the post-war politicians would have to admit that they had pursued a completely wrong policy.

7. But that must not be the case. But there have also been cowards, liars and bought witnesses. Some of the accused, who should have known exactly that the accusations against them were untrue, nevertheless made a confession because they thought - and they have certainly been promised - that they could stand for

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obtain advantages for themselves if they testified according to the indictment. But, it must be admitted, there is also the possibility that confessions of defendants were extorted through torture. There are also reports on this.

How could the behavior of our people, especially our youth, change if they were convinced of the innocence of their fathers? Guilt can weigh heavily on a person and bring him into a servile dependence. This is precisely what the victors wanted to achieve - and they will not tolerate that the fruits of the lies they are now reaping are lost. I wrote down my memories as I experienced them and as I remember them.

I have told the truth, so help me God. If this statement of mine could help to give our youth a little more respect for their fathers, who fought as soldiers for Germany - and were not criminals - then I would be very happy.

Kälberhagen, 3.1.1973

Thies
Christophersen

Nevertheless!

The war has robbed us of freedom and justice. no one can take the honour away from us! We believed in our goals and need not be ashamed of them!

We are still occupied by the victors; and lies accompany us all the time. And even if the enemy has incited our youth, In the end we will be victorious!

The fight for freedom, for law and morality must be waged with zeal. And even if there are so many enemies, we will not lose heart!

Renate Schütte

Dedicated to Manfred Roeder

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Afterword

The above report is an account of his experiences. I know from many letters that this report is believed - but it would still not refute the alleged atrocities. I am accused of not having seen everything - and the mass gassings were carried out secretly. However, the publication of this report has also helped to prompt serious historians to re-investigate. In Germany, it was the historian Udo Walendy who, even before the publication of this report, provided evidence that many of the picture "documents" were photomontages or drawings. In the USA, Prof. Butz published the book "The Hoax of the Twentieth Century" in 1977 (German translation by the Verlag für Volkstum und Zeitgeschichte, Vlotho, under the title "The Fraud of the Century"). In England, it was Richard Harwood with his work "Did six million really die?" (German translation: "Did six million really die?") 1)

In Germany, the books of the former concentration camp prisoner, the

Frenchman Rassinier, are no longer offered. The books "The Lie of Odysseus" and "What is Truth?" as well as "The Drama of the Jews of Europe" will no longer be printed - although a new edition has been announced. The publication of these writings is of course not acceptable to the ruling opinion makers. We have had to experience this ourselves. There have been many trials and in Karlsruhe the law of the occupying powers is administered. These lawsuits cost us a lot of money. There is no end to sanctions, bans and house searches. A publisher who is set up for acquisition cannot take this upon itself. So they remain silent - and sell books that are not objected to. We are not silent.

I don't know how long we can hold out. The confiscated titles are now printed abroad and sent from there. I myself am currently sentenced to a total of 10 months in prison, which is still suspended.

My concern is the rebuttal - and that should be allowed in a liberal democracy.

Thies Christophersen

- 1) All these writings can be obtained from the KRITIK-Verlag, 2341 Mohrkirch.
- 2) A book on racism has now been published by Druffel-Verlag.

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The witness Dr. Georg Konrad Morgen

The witness Dr. Georg Konrad Morgen, now a lawyer in Frankfurt/Main, testified in the IMT trial in Nuremberg before the International Military Tribunal that he had inspected a number of concentration camps as an SS judge. I quote from his statement:

Tomorrow: I examined Weimar-Buchenwald, Lublin, Auschwitz, Sachsenhausen, Oranienburg, Hertogenbosch, Krakow, Plaschow, Warsaw and the Dachau concentration camp. After me, others.

As far as I know, there were no concentration camps in Krakow and Warsaw. What the witness could have examined remains unclear. I don't know what Plaschow is. According to Gerald Reitlinger, there is said to have been a concentration camp in Plaszow, north of Krakow.

Attorney Peickmann: How many cases have you investigated? How many have been sentenced? How many death sentences? Morgen: I worked on about 800 cases, that is, 800 ... about 800 files, with one file comprising several cases. During my work, about 200 were sentenced. I personally arrested five concentration camp commanders, two were shot after legal proceedings. Attorney Peickmann: Did you get the impression and at what times that the concentration camps were places of extermination of human beings?

Morgen: I didn't get that impression. A concentration camp is not a place of extermination of human beings. I must say that even the first visit to a concentration camp - I mentioned that the first was Weimar-Buchenwald - brought me an extraordinary surprise. The camp is located on wooded heights with a wonderful view, the grounds are clean, freshly painted, lots of lawn and flowers, the prisoners were healthy, normally fed, tanned, from some special pace of work...

THE PRESIDENT: What point in time are you talking about?

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Morgen: I am talking about the beginning of my investigations, July 1943. Tomorrow: Excuse me, I was still ... May I continue? Attorney Peickmann: Keep it a little shorter. Tomorrow: The other camp facilities were in perfect order, especially the infirmary. The management of the camp in the hands of Commandant Diester was designed to provide the prisoners with a dignified existence. The prisoners had free mail and correspondence, they had a large camp library, even with foreign-language works, they had variety shows, films, sports competitions and even a brothel. Similar to Buchenwald, about all other concentration camps were set up.

Quoted from: Wolf Dieter Rothe "The Final Solution of the Jewish Question"

Dr. Morgen has also made extensive statements about alleged gassings. In this respect, he has fallen for the lies of Detective Inspector Wirth, as Henning Fikenscher has proven in his monograph. Dr. Morgen's statements about the general conditions of the concentration camps, on the other hand, are based on his own perceptions.

Submitted by Attorney E. Engelhardt, Nuremberg A Voice from America

No "Gas Chamber"

U.S. Judge Stephen S. Pinter, who was stationed in Dachau after the war and evidently disapproved of what was being done there in the name of the United States, wrote in the American Catholic weekly "Our Sunday Visitor": "I was in Dachau for 17 months after the war as a lawyer for the American War Department and can testify that that there were no gas chambers in Dachau. What was shown to visitors and tourists there and erroneously described as 'gas chambers' was a crematorium. There were also no gas chambers in any

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other concentration camps in Germany. We were told that there was a gas chamber in Auschwitz, but since it was in the Russian occupation zone, we were not allowed to investigate it because the Russians did not allow it."

From the "Deutsche Stimme" 3rd Volume No.

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Note: This does not say anything about Auschwitz. Nevertheless, this letter is very important, since in the beginning there was also talk of "gassings" in the concentration camps on German territory and is still being talked about today.

On June 6, 1977, the "Münchener Merkur" wrote in an article by Mr. Herbert Asam "How torture and murder were carried out in Dachau". The same newspaper also reports that Archbishop Lefebvre was a guest of Princess Pallavicini. This article claims that the archbishop's parents were gassed in Dachau.

Our reader Mrs. Karoline Ederer from Munich then wrote a letter to the archbishop. She was told that her father had probably died in the Sonnenberg concentration camp in March 1944 and that his mother had died of natural causes in her homeland.

It is known that the CDU member of parliament Erik Blumenfeld, Hamburg, was in the Auschwitz concentration camp. I wrote him a friendly letter and asked for an interview. He also replied and told me that he would like to talk to me, but at the moment there would be no point in making an appointment as he would not have time. I then asked him my questions in writing. These are the questions I ask again and again.

1. When were you in Auschwitz?
2. In which camp and which block were you?

3. Were you assigned to work - and where did you work?
4. Can you give me the names and addresses of fellow prisoners or SS guards?
5. Have you been handed parcels or mail - and have you been able to write yourself?
6. Were you able to visit the canteen, camp cinema, church services?
7. Do you know the warehouse in Raisko?
8. Where do you think the gasification plants were?
9. Have you seen these facilities yourself?

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10. In your opinion, how many people were gassed in Auschwitz?
11. How and where were the bodies disposed of?
12. Did you gain what you know about Auschwitz today from your own knowledge, or did you only learn it after the war?
13. Have you received compensation for your imprisonment? If so, at what height and from what location?
14. Did you have to testify as a prosecution witness in Nazi trials?
15. Have you also been able to exonerate former SS members or men of the camp administration - and do you still know the names (and possibly addresses) of these people?
16. Do you know the book "The Auschwitz Lie" published by our publishing house?
17. Do you think that it serves international understanding if people still reproach each other for the atrocities today, 30 years after the end of the war?

I published this letter with the questions in the "Bauernschaft" 4/75. I did not get an answer from Mr. Blumenfeld. Note: I urge all readers to ask the same questions if you hear from someone that they were in a concentration camp. If you get an answer, I would be grateful if you would send me a copy.

My address: Thies Christophersen, 2341 Mohrkirch. The former Lord Mayor of Frankfurt, Mr. Arndt, wrote to our comrade Schönborn that his father and his mother's sister were "murdered" by the Nazis. He wrote: "You can therefore imagine that I know very well where the culprits for these crimes are to be found ..."

I also wrote a friendly letter to Mr. Arndt and received no answer.

The former Federal Chancellor, Prof. Ludwig Erhard, wrote to our reader Mr. Sieber in Bremen as early as January 1974 that Adolf Hitler, as the destroyer of the German Reich, was responsible for millions of murders.

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The "Polish Newsreel" (in German) No. 46/47, 00 51-91 Warszawa, Jerozolimskie 7, S.P. 898, wrote about the "Auschwitz lie" that an investigation had been initiated against me and the incriminating evidence had been passed on to the public prosecutor's office in Frankfurt am Main. She reports that a formal investigation has been initiated against me, but says herself that it would be questionable whether I could ever be brought before a court for this at some point.

Our friend and reader Dr. Wagner from Hallwangen placed a letter to the editor in the "Schwarzwälder Boten" with the headline "No mass gassings in Auschwitz". As a result, numerous readers' letters claiming the opposite were published in this newspaper. For example, Mr. Fritz Haas from Freudenstadt wrote of "crimes that remain inconceivable".

Mr. Anton Eiting from Gailingen knew of many written confirmations of the Nazi atrocities. Dr. Paul Arnsberg from Frankfurt thought that one should at least honor the memory of those who perished. There would be nothing wrong with that, but I have never seen our war opponents lay wreaths in memory of the victims of the bombing terror.

Mr. Klaus Schätzle from Oberndorf wrote that there were eyewitnesses who could report gassings. Mr. Bruno Weinmann from Aach was of the opinion that it would be reason for new injustice if one pointed out the crimes of other peoples and denied one's own guilt. I took the trouble to find out the exact addresses of all the writers of letters to the editor and wrote them a nice letter.

Mr. Weinmann wrote to me that his knowledge was limited to what was "generally known," but he also gave me an eyewitness, his Jewish friend Mr. Poolman von Beusekom, Gaapstraat 46, Amsterdam, Tel. 020-449139. Of course, I wrote to Mr. Poolman and didn't get an answer.

Mr. Eiting wrote to me: "In the 68 years of my life, my fate has put me on the spectator bench and I have

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during two world wars not a single dead person who had died by violence."

He got his knowledge from listening to Swiss stations and later from reading books and newspapers. Mr. Thape informed me that he was over 83 years old and could no longer handle correspondence. (Who did you think wrote the letter to the editor under his name?) I did not get an answer from Mr. Haas, Mr. Arensberg and Mr. Schützle.

Mr. Robert Reuleaux from Munich wrote to me about two informants who could make a statement about the gassings that took place in Auschwitz. One of these was even a Pg., who today holds on to the good of the Nazi Reich. Mr. Reuleaux is a reader of our "Bauernschaft". I had asked him to give me the addresses of these witnesses. He didn't tell me.

Even Colonel Rudel believed in gassings. He wrote in a letter to our friend Klaus Huscher: "Auschwitz is indeed true as far as the gassings are concerned. Of course, the number is not correct. It is only a fraction of the 6 million, but it has been gassed." He named as witnesses Wim Sassen, Santa Fe 782, P 15 k, Acasusso, Prov. Buenos Aires. Mr. Sassen would have written the true memoirs of Mr. Adolf Eichmann, with whom he had been together for five years. I wrote to Mr. Sassen and received no answer, but Mr. Reeder had the opportunity to talk to Mr. Sassen. Mr. Sassen became involved in contradictions and recanted his claims. His excuse: Mr. Rudel would certainly have misunderstood him.

A reader recommended that I request documents about mass gassings in Auschwitz in Israel. I wrote to Dr. Rosenkranz Yad Vashem, Jerusalem, P.O.B. 84. I didn't get an answer from him either. However, I received a document from his institute from another side, in which it was explained that the unborn children must also be counted among the Jewish losses.

Mr. Paul Marin Buhr, Chir. Dent., Strasbourg, 2 Rue des Ecrivains, who was himself in Auschwitz and described it as the "most insane

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human slaughterhouse" and that the people there "were driven into the gas chambers in droves every day". He didn't give me an answer to my questions either.

Many more passages from writings that report on atrocities in German concentration camps could be published.

Some of them are so implausible and full of contradiction that they must give rise to doubts in every thinking person. It was my intention to bring quotes from the following books: Abba Ebban: "This is my people", Mag. Kazimierz Smolen: "Auschwitz - a walk through the museum", Verlag Staatliches Auschwitz-Museum 1970: "Hefte von Auschwitz Nr. 12". I

would like to recommend that the authors who will spread atrocity lies about Auschwitz in the future consult in advance.

Something like this is believed

E.g.: "... The dimensions of these pyres can be evidenced by the fact that a strong smell of burning spread for many kilometers. The entire population, even in the wider vicinity of the city of Auschwitz, began to talk about the burning of Jews. Höss informs that even the German anti-aircraft defense, which was stationed near Auschwitz, protested against the fire, which was visible from afar ..." (Auschwitz - A Walk through the Museum, p. 27f). And furthermore, in the same book it says: "... There, in front of the wall of a building ... some figures in zebra suits stand quietly. Their faces are turned towards the wall ... Later they learn that these figures are prisoners and are now waiting to be shot. This will take place after the evening roll call ..." (p. 9 of the same book.) "... Because of the harassment of the SS guards, a bath after work was only a formality, and often it was only used as an excuse to mistreat the prisoners. According to the report of the eyewitness Kazimierz Borowiec, a miner of the "Kosciusko" mine, some showers were intended for the prisoners; they bathed separately. They were only given a few seconds to undress and wash. The prisoner ran under the scalding hot shower and immediately jumped back with a scream. There was agitation

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dogs on her (*a heat-resistant dog breed, bred especially for this purpose!*), which tore and bite the naked under the shower. Those who lost consciousness and fainted completely scalded were pulled aside and later taken to the subcamp ..." (Hefte von Auschwitz 12, p. 83).

In April 1978, several letters to the editor were published in the "Süddeutsche Zeitung" under the topic: "How torture and murder was carried out in Dachau" by Herbert Asam, Landsberger Straße 447/7, 8 Munich 60, and Marianne Gräfin Schwerin, Kunigundenstraße 4, 8 Munich 40.

I immediately wrote to both people and asked the usual questions. To this

day, I have not received an answer.4) Almost every day, letters to the editor are published in West German newspapers reporting on German atrocities. My urgent request to all German-conscious patriots: "Write to these people immediately!"

Note:

4) The Countess Schwerin nevertheless answered later. She wrote: "The source of my testimony is Mrs. Anni Oster, Hochstraße 24, 8060 Dachau. Mrs. Oster was born in Dachau. As a young girl, she gained access to the concentration camp with unheard-of courage and great intelligence in order to provide relief for people imprisoned there. She will be happy to provide you with information. Anni Oster is the wife of General (ret.) Oster, who in turn is the son of General Hans Oster of the former Abwehr in Berlin, who had a decisive influence on the German resistance against Hitler."

I wrote the following to Ms. Oster, among other things: "... What do you know about torture in Dachau? Have you already published your observations somewhere - or made a witness statement? If so, in which court? Who were the victims and who were the perpetrators? Do you know the addresses of these people today? I would be very happy to hear from you again ..." Answer:... To date, I haven't received any.

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Even if the address has not been given, you can send your letter to the editorial office of the newspaper in question. It would be good if you would ask these letter writers a few questions (see my questions to MP Erik Blumenfeld, p. 48).

At the beginning of 1974, the Deutschland-Funk in Cologne broadcast a program with the topic "The Last Days in Treblinka", subtitled "Eyewitnesses report on the uprising 30 years ago".

Our reader H. P. Effmert in Heinebach wrote to Deutschland-Funk on February 25, 1974 and asked for the addresses of the two witnesses Richard Glasa and Samuel Reismann. The answer was: "... that the address of Mr. Reismann was not known, and the address of Mr. Glasa could not be given "for well-considered reasons," since he had two "extraordinary escapes behind him," once from Treblinka and later from the CSSR. Mr. Effmert inquired at the Central Office of the Judicial Administrations in Ludwigsburg and wanted to know more about a mass execution of 40,000 Jews in the Lublin district, which various SS leaders

had carried out only to prevent incriminating statements in a corruption affair.

The Central Office replied that the Land Justice Administration was not aware of this ... 407 AR 887/74 - dated 11.12.1974.

But also interesting are the statements of former SS members who have now - as it is called - "purified". I received a detailed letter on 21.1.1977 from Mr. Herbert Taege, Haghof, 3067 Lindhorst.

He wrote that after Heydrich's murder, Himmler was entrusted with formal responsibility for the "extermination camps". That was the time when investigative proceedings and sentences were also initiated against SS members. At this time, the "gassings" had also been stopped on Himmler's orders. But Mr. Taege is trying, with genuine German honesty, to prove that there is German guilt. However, he thinks that the German leadership has allowed itself to be made the "executor of foreign will". Nevertheless, he tries to uncover proof of Jewish guilt for what happened.

On the whole, however, he believes in the "mass gassings".

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Certainly, the work would also be easier for me if I "acknowledged German guilt", so I might escape prosecution.

But is that my job?

The activity of the so-called "Einsatzkommandos" in the war remains behind the front as "German guilt". Mr. Taege wrote about this in the "Aktuelle Bilderzeitung" of April 1, 1951: "... What complicates the case of SD Einsatzführer Ohlendorf, who was sentenced to death, are, apart from the Nuremberg trial, two points in general:

1. Ohlendorf's alleged confession that he was responsible for the killing of 90,000 people; consequently he must rightly die now.
2. The defense leadership of the Wehrmacht in Nuremberg at the expense of Ohlendorf, which finds its final expression in a statement by General von Manteuffel; in a speech for the Landsberg prisoners, Manteuffel calls in the same breath for the "execution of the real war criminals Ohlendorf and Plohl".

In this article under the heading "Reflection from Korea", Taege said that in the opinion of the public, the prosecutors in Nuremberg succeeded in

placing a large part of the blame on the SS. Unfortunately, the defender of the Wehrmacht, Dr. Laternser, was not entirely innocent of this. As the leader of the Einsatzgruppen, Ohlendorf ensured that the partisans in the rear of the fighting troops were ruthlessly defeated. The indictment in Nuremberg could not have been brought if it had taken place in Korea. Of the 19 million South Koreans, around 261,000 civilians were killed, 280,000 were wounded, and 160,000 South Korean civilians are missing. No house, no hut, no barn that could have offered protection to the opponents has been spared. The soldiers of the United Nations have never resorted to tougher measures. One remembers an order of the late U.S. General Walton H. Walker, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Army in Korea: This order was: Refugees are to be treated as enemy troops, and fire is to be opened on them within the combat zone.

When the Americans went to Nuremberg, this form was

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of the war. In Korea, they got to know him with increasing bitterness. So it has become doubtful whether Ohlendorf would be sentenced to death if the trial against him were heard today. For the German Armed Forces were the first power in the world to encounter this form of struggle, which had been most carefully prepared by the Soviets long before, in peacetime. Every compatriot in Russia has experienced this insidious warfare, and he would have been grateful if he had been helped with clear orders in the same way as Generals Walker and Gay gave to their fighters in Korea. For example, immediately before the start of the Soviet major offensive in 1944, more than 2,500 explosive devices exploded in the area of an army group behind the German front. The German army command in Russia was neither intellectually nor operationally capable of countering the insidious forms of struggle of the partisans. There was no order - like that of General Walker - on the German side. The matter came to the Einsatzgruppen.

In Nuremberg, an attempt was made to separate the order to the Einsatzgruppen from the orders to the Wehrmacht. The defense counsel of the Wehrmacht, Dr. Laternser, took advantage of this state of affairs. He defended his clients under the tenor: The others are to blame ...

The others, that was Ohlendorf. The army distanced itself from warfare that was carried out by others for its protection, because it was not prepared for it itself. This is how the verdict against Ohlendorf came about; distorting

propaganda, deliberate misjudgement of partisan warfare in the East, a strange interplay between part of the German defense and the prosecution have created a macabre situation.



No historian can ignore Otto Ohlendorf's statement.

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Statements by former concentration camp prisoners

The co-chairman of the "Society for Christian-Jewish Cooperation in Berlin", Siegmund Weltlinger, gave a lecture on January 10, 1968 in the America House. Although he was an inmate of a concentration camp, he also said: "Until the liberation in 1945, I had not heard anything about mass extermination camps."

I am always accused of not having been an inmate (prisoner) of a concentration camp myself. In the publishing house of Codac Juifs, Bruxelles-Ixelles 1, B.P. 48, a book by Bernard Klieger was published under the title **"The Way We Walked"**. We quote excerpts:

"... Introduction: A commandant ruled over each camp, then came, in hierarchical order: the camp leader, the rapport leader (Auschwitz had three), the block leaders, each of whom supervised a block, and finally the guards. All these people were members of the SS and - in principle - did not appear too much.

Each block had a block elder who was a prisoner. He had his own rather luxuriously furnished room, got better food, and wore clothes made by first-class tailors.

There were also a number of other 'celebrities' in Auschwitz, such as the doctors who ran an exemplary hospital.

Many a man who led a princely life in the camp could not boast of having led the same in freedom."

Page 18:

"Finally the camp was up and - it has to be admitted - it was great. The individual rooms were well furnished, large, airy dormitories had been built on the upper floors, and above all, it had exemplary washrooms and toilets. A luxury camp had been set up.

Streets were laid out and paved, bathing barracks and disinfection chambers were erected, and the prisoners who were brought to Auschwitz from other concentration camps were amazed by the modern and well-kept buildings.

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Apparently, the first commandant of Auschwitz had the ambition to turn his camp into a model camp."

Page 28:

"Under Hößler*), the camp lost its character as a concentration camp. In our opinion, it became a sanatorium. Even the beating stopped. A golden age came for the Jews and Hößler himself went so far as to declare one day that he knew no difference between Reich Germans and Jews."

Page 29:

"The SS members who worked in our command were, with a few exceptions, quite passable people. Almost all the work was done by Jews."

Page 31: "Untersturmführer Dr. Kunike was in charge of the biological department, whom I can certify without reservation that he was really decent and humane. Not because he secretly shared his food with various prisoners, no, because of his whole behavior towards us. When he talked to us, we felt that he saw us as equals. He discussed historical and philosophical topics with us in a way that made us forget that we were 'prisoners' and he was our 'master'. We were his equals, and behaved as if we were assembled in the reception room of his villa. In such moments, the concentration camp had moved into a far, foggy distance." Page 34:

"But there was also 'organization' in other ways. Prisoners who worked in the SS butchery brought sausages and other meat products with them, the sale of which of course was only made in exchange for cigarettes. Or the block writers, when receiving the daily bread ration, stated that the number of employees was higher than it really was. Our block clerk reported almost a hundred more."

Page 34:

"In the camp, everything was 'organized' that was not nailed down. They (the rapport leaders) opened the cabinets of the celebrities and usually found considerable quantities of cigarettes, liquor, chocolate and similar

good things.

*) Hoeß is meant.

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One commando, the Raisko Hygiene Institute, had given 90 kilos of macaroni to the prisoners who worked for him for Christmas."

Page 35:

"He also drank a remarkable amount of cognac at Christmas and cognac was not cheap. A bottle cost 700 to 800 cigarettes.

Where did Kurt Weber, the block elder of Block 13, get so many cigarettes from? Kurt Weber was a vile guy. Weber always claimed that he had been a communist member of the state parliament for Thuringia, but he had come to the camp with a green triangle (= sign for criminals)."

Page 36:

"For me, Hößler (camp leader) was a problem. It was unthinkable that you were dealing with someone who would not have followed the old habitual SS tradition and - despite his profession - remained a human being.

An old SS man who behaved so fatherly towards us - out of pure humanity? It even allowed Jews to visit the cinema, which had previously been strictly forbidden to them."

Page 37:

"Yes - Auschwitz had a cinema and also a brothel. In Block 24a, 10 to 12 women were 'professionally' active."

Page 38:

"There was also a music band in the camp, even an excellent one, composed of Polish prisoners."

Page 38:

"On Sunday afternoon, the band played light music for the prisoners on the square in front of the kitchen. Hößler (camp leader) went one step further in the effort to make our lives as comfortable as possible. He allowed the formation of a cabaret and soon we had daily entertainment events. One evening of cinema screenings, one evening of really excellent artist concerts and another evening of cabaret."

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Page 40:

"It was now really good to live in Auschwitz. We made our work easy and the Kapos looked away when we lazed around, most of them had enough to eat, some through 'organization', others got enough soup as a gift from those who were no longer interested in the prisoner soup. So there was no hunger anymore."

Page 44:

"A few days before September 19, Auschwitz had been bombed by American planes. In a building that served as SS accommodation, the 'Clothing Workshop' detachment worked. Several hundred cobblers and tailors. This building was hit by several bombs and there were 60 deaths among the prisoners."

Page 49:

"He (camp leader Hößler) asked us to announce in the camp that from today on every prisoner had the right to simply speak to him on the camp street if he had any reason to complain"

Page 51.

"We were informed about the political and military situation as far as the German newspapers, some of which we were allowed to subscribe to and read, liked to reproduce them."

Page 65:

"Schlojme and Jankel were previously active in disinfection, a detachment where there was almost nothing to do.

They had to put the clothes and laundry that came from the transports into the disinfection apparatus and wait until they were disinfected. In addition, this command was an excellent 'source of organization'. They picked out the best pieces and sold them off. They both showed me their cupboards once, and I was very amazed at the things that lay in them. Bacon, ham, the finest salami sausages, the best English cake, Swiss cheese in boxes, sardines, fresh eggs, coffee beans, real black tea - in short, things that were only known by name even outside the camp - but which still had to be there, otherwise they wouldn't have been able to have them ..."

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Springer does not want any witnesses

On February 23, 1974, the following small advertisement appeared in the

"Hamburger Abendblatt": Search for concentration camp gassing eyewitnesses. Carlus Baagoe, 2 Hamburg 39, Wessetyring 63.

We are looking for them too. Neither we - nor Mr. Baagoe - found any. But Mr. Baagoe did not give up. On March 16, 1974, he asked the "Hamburger Abendblatt" to publish the following advertisement: Further refuters of the gassing lies wanted. C. Baagoe, Hamburg 36, Wesselyring 63.

The answer of the Axel Springer publishing house: We published the advertisement of February 23 because we assumed that you need eyewitnesses for compensation claims against the state. However, we can see from the new ad text that you are pursuing a completely different intention, and our publisher is therefore unable to allow the new ad text to appear. Janzen

Why is the Axel Springer publishing house not interested in finding eyewitnesses to the mass gassings? If there are such witnesses, then this publisher in particular should be interested in the reports of mass gassings being substantiated by witnesses.

How right John Swaiton, longtime editor of the New York Times, was with his toast: "There is no such thing as a free press. You, dear friends, know this, and I know it too. Not a single one of you would dare to speak your mind honestly and openly. Rather, it is the profession of a publicist: to destroy the truth, to lie, to distort, to slander, to cower at the feet of Mammon and to sell oneself and one's country and race again and again for the sake of daily bread. We are tools and servants of the financial powers behind the scenes. We are the puppets that jump and dance when we pull the wire. Our skills, our abilities and even our lives belong to these men. We are nothing but intellectual prostitutes."

From "Bauernschaft" June 1974

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Readers' Letters

1

Your booklet "The Auschwitz Lie" breaks a new German taboo. Few have tried to confront the propaganda of German crimes with the truth.

The alleged German war crimes, together with alleged German plans for

world domination, are not only the foundation of Germany's post-war policy aimed at reparations. The taboo of the criminal character of National Socialism is also strongly scratched in your writing. This even deprives the hostile attitude of the victorious powers towards Germany of its moral justification.

Surely you have given the "normal-affluent Michel" too much to swallow. Nevertheless, you are right.

Without having personal knowledge - like you - I have dealt with the literature on "Nazi plans for world conquest" and "Final solution of the Jewish question" (gassing of 6 million allegedly murdered Jews). In doing so, I have found that this is largely one-sided partisan propaganda, which legitimately does not have to correspond to the truth in a pluralistic society.

There remains, e.g. in the case of the allegedly murdered 6 million Jews, a few testimonies, e.g. by Hoess and Hoettl, among whom there are a striking number of agents and "resistance fighters" and which are contradicted by the sworn statements of many "Nazis".

What they report about Auschwitz finds a remarkable parallel in the testimony of Reich Minister Lammers before the "Nuremberg Tribunal" with regard to the entire "Final Solution of the Jewish Question".

Wolf Dieter Rothe, 6000 Frankfurt/Main 50

2

Testimony of Reich Minister Dr. Lammers before the Nuremberg Tribunal, ITM Volume XI, page 61:

The Final Solution of the Jewish Question became known to me for the first time in 1942. There I learned that the Fuehrer had allegedly given an order to the SS Obergruppenfuehrer Heydrich via Goering for the solution of the Jewish question.

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I did not know the exact content of this assignment and consequently, since I had no competences, I initially refused, but when I wanted to know something, I naturally had to contact Himmler first and ask him what was actually meant by the Final Solution of the Jewish question. Himmler replied to me that he had been instructed by the Fuehrer to bring about the final solution of the Jewish question, or that Heydrich and his successor had this order, and that this task consisted essentially in the evacuation of the Jews from Germany. I calmed myself down with this promise for the time being and took a wait-and-see approach, because I assumed that I

would now somehow, I had no responsibilities, that I would get something on this question from Heydrich or from his successor Kaltenbrunner. Since nothing was received, I wanted to inform myself about it, and in 1942 I also registered a lecture with the Fuehrer, whereupon the Fuehrer told me, yes, it would be right, he had given Himmler the order to evacuate, but he did not want any more lectures on this Jewish question during the war.

3 It is strange, but if you think about it properly, your report is much more credible than all previous newspaper and television reports about Auschwitz. Your writing has made me very thoughtful. I believe you, but unfortunately I am not allowed to say this out loud, because I am a civil servant at the post office.

Name and address known

4

"Thank you for sending me the booklet KRITIK No. 23, THE AUSCHWITZ LIE, and I take the liberty of expressing my respect for the contents. I have known for a long time, or have always known, that the accusations against Germany and our people are to be understood as gigantic exaggerations with the aim of stamping our people as helots forever. What was new to me, however, was that you yourself can testify as a credible witness."

Groth, Groß Rheide

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5

Thank you very much for sending me the informative papers, especially KRITIKHEFT No. 23, THE AUSCHWITZ LIE. The content is truly shocking. Is it really a big scam? It is now clear that the fight against world Jewry must be waged openly. Quite objectively without hate. The moral superiority of white humanity over the oriental "melting pot", the mixture of African, Asian and European substance, must prevail ... It will not be easy to break the Jewish arrogance: "We are the most powerful nation in the world. What matters is to exert political pressure. We have the power and know how to use it." The foundation is money and lies.

Dr. G. A. Wislicenus from Westerburg

6

For 15 years we had been lied to with gassings in Dachau, Buchenwald and Bergen-Belsen. When this swindle collapsed miserably, people

continued to lie about gassings in Auschwitz, etc. For me it was clear: "If you lie once, you won't be believed." The first confirmation of my suspicions was the treatment of Rassinier by Höcherl's police officers on the occasion of the Auschwitz trial in Frankfurt/Main. (Höcherl was still CDU Minister of the Interior at the time.) The second confirmation was the official publication of the U.S. Senate, "Morgenthau Diary." The attempt to launch the Auschwitz atrocities into the peoples as early as November 1944 was quickly called off by Stimson and Morgenthau when U.S. reporter Schütte began to drill down. After the capitulation, there were no more inhibitions in lying. The third confirmation for me is your writing. For me, there is no longer any doubt that Auschwitz is just as much a hoax as Dachau. I am grateful to you.

Dr. Gerd Peters, Heikendorf

7

In your report on Auschwitz, you have described your experiences. That is your right. It could also be seen as a counter-statement to the unbelievable other reports.

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This is also a right enshrined in the press laws. The fact that former SS leaders who worked in Auschwitz only learned the "irrefutable truth" from our "re-educators" - and believed them - may perhaps have something to do with their time of suffering in the internment camps.

Name and address known

8

The lie is a formidable weapon in war. Goebbels, I was told, had lied to the German people, or at least had not always told the truth. The Englishman, however, was more adept at lying. He lied to the German people - that is, to his enemy. We believed these lies, and we still believe these lies today. But at the same time, we must now conclude that Goebbels was right in many of his statements and propaganda. Even Churchill had to admit this when he said: "We have slaughtered the wrong pig". England is one of the great losers of the last war - just as Goebbels predicted.

A reader from Switzerland, name and address known

9

I even believe that this time the world is waking up. It can even come to a,

perhaps even quite ruthless, worldwide rebellion against the eternal troublemakers, agitators and liars. Take a walk through the streets of the world, such as those of Brazil. The people then show them their indignation that today, i.e. a generation after the last world struggle, they are still being served this hate speech over and over again, as it is still being launched here by some newspapers - for good money, of course - to this day. The day before yesterday we read: "Hitler liked it when young women spit on him in the face and on the head ..." Well, we should say something?? We are supposed to help keep this topic boiling even with any good corrective counter-arguments?? In times of war I read that Goering had lost himself in Egypt to old mummies ...

Alfred Winkelmann, Itatiaia/ Brazil

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10

What has become of the people? Servants and servants. They cheer for the victors - even if they are our enemies. Of course, they would have cheered us on if we had returned home as winners. We didn't win because we were betrayed. Today, the traitors are the heroes, and we are spat on. Germany, homeland, how low you have sunk. But still, I love you and cannot give up my faith in you, despite everything that has happened.

A former soldier of the Waffen-SS

11

Report on my personal impressions of the Auschwitz concentration camp in 1944. Inspired by the reports of the district court counsellor Dr. von Briesen and the former captain Nadolski about the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, which became known to me in that year, I have decided to share my own impressions of the Auschwitz concentration camp, which I gained during several visits to this camp in 1944. In writing. I emphasize first of all that I have not only recalled these impressions now or because of the so-called Auschwitz trial, but that I have been thinking about these things since the most unbelievable descriptions of the German concentration camps were spread again and again after the unfortunate outcome of the war. In conversations with various people on this topic, I have repeatedly reproduced my impressions essentially as I record them here. In 1965, several such conversations among my colleagues led to one of the participants denouncing me to the judicial authorities as a "neo-fascist". However, I had to maintain my description even in the

disciplinary proceedings because it corresponds to the truth. However, I was not believed; I was only granted that I had been "deceived" in this respect.

In 1944 I was an ordnance officer on the staff of the Parachute Flakabt. 12. My unit was in the vicinity of the Auschwitz concentration camp from mid-July to about mid-September to protect

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industrial plants in which the prisoners of the camp also worked. The departmental staff was located in the small village of Osiek, which was not far from Auschwitz. During this time, we received our food - at least in part - from the concentration camp, which had its own butcher's shop and its own bakery, among other things. I was in the camp several times with the food officer and the adjutant of our department, the first time for the purpose of making more detailed arrangements about the regulation of the food of our department. Another time we were officially invited to visit the concentration camp. In total, as far as I remember, I have been to the camp 3 or 4 times. During none of these visits did I see gassing facilities, incinerators, instruments of torture or similar gruesome things. The camp made a well-kept impression, suggested an excellent organization and had others in addition to the already mentioned craft businesses, such as shoemaking and tailoring. Large barracks were planned for the accommodation of the prisoners, all of which were equipped with beds. Incidentally, only prisoners were employed in the craft businesses. This camp reminded me in its way of the labor service camp in which I did my six-month labor service, only that it was of course much larger.

During none of my visits could I find that the prisoners, insofar as they were present in the camp (these were the prisoners employed in the individual camp operations or the prisoners ordered to keep the camp clean), were treated badly or even inhumanely. This impression of mine coincides strikingly with that which Herr von Briesen has gained with regard to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. During one of my visits, I even saw that the female prisoners employed in the camp administration's office - they looked like they were Jews - all had a bottle of milk at their workplace. None of the prisoners behaved as if they were under fear of mistreatment or even death.

In the latter respect, I particularly remember an encounter with prisoners.

One evening, as I stood near the camp with several comrades, we observed

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a long train of prisoners returning to the camp from work in the industrial plants. They were accompanied by relatively few SS men - and older people at that - and made a rather undisciplined impression. They talked loudly and laughed as well. When 2 or 3 prisoners saw us, they stepped out of the marching column, made a front of us, opened their trouser flaps and knocked off their water. They grinned at us. Although this could only be understood as expressing contempt for us, the accompanying SS men took no notice of it at all. Whenever I later had to hear something about the alleged fear of death in the concentration camps, I had to think of this incident. This is not how people behave who are under constant threat of death!

Finally, I can testify that the German population who lived in Osijek knew nothing about any atrocities or even mass exterminations in the concentration camp. In any case, no one told me anything like that at the time.

In addition, I would like to point out the following: In the Dachau Concentration Camp Museum there is a picture with the signature "Incineration Ovens of Auschwitz". I think I recognized the bakery ovens that were shown to us by a prisoner during the baking operation.

Dr. Jur. Wilhelm Stäglich, 2 Hamburg 50

12

In the approximately 8 weeks of my command, I got to know the Auschwitz concentration camp, including the former camp commander SS-Ostuf Baer. After many years, he was tracked down in the Schleswig-Holstein area and died or had to die in custody. As I can remember, he was a front-line officer and was transferred to the camp. He was open-minded and confessed to me that he did not want to determine the property of the prisoners and that he did not want to risk the collar because of a suitcase I asked him for. In the meantime I got to know a sub-leader, and he also confirmed this, even if someone has assaulted the prisoners, to expect a penal camp. In these weeks I have noticed that the individual work detachments are only made up of Kapos

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and that they also attacked the prisoners with kicks. My family was also in the camp for 14 days. Camp life itself had a quiet course. What happened after the collapse and is still being propagated today is an exaggeration and slander of the facts. For decades, the dumbing down and lumpenization campaign of re-education has been pushed forward, and with success. Today's youth knows nothing else, their educators bow to the current rulers, the red party book is decisive for them.

Franz Krause from Dassel

13

I am happy about the light that you bring into a terrible darkness with your report on Auschwitz!

The Germans should be grateful to you for this, but the Jews should not feel unfortunate that they were less harmed by the Germans than was previously assumed. Basically, your statement contributes better to German-Jewish reconciliation than other actions!

For example, from F.

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6 million are a lie and murder is an abomination. The fairy tale of 6 million Jews killed is an atrocity lie - and anyone who spreads this lie is a rabble-rouser.

U. F. from B.

We ask for further letters, especially from eyewitnesses, and are especially grateful if we can publish their names in the next issue of KRITIK.

Her KRITIK

Publishing sequel follows.

This is just the beginning. The story goes on. You can read about what happens next in the report "The Auschwitz Fraud" (KRITIK episode no. 27).

The atrocity agitation against Germans is being intensified. This will make our writings more important.

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"Lying propaganda" - But by whom?
An Open Letter from Dr. Wilhelm Stäglich

"Comitte International de la Croix-Rouge
for the Attention of the President
7, Avenue de la Paix
Geneva / Switzerland

March 29, 1978

Dear Mr. President!

I have before me Bulletin No. 25 of your Press and Information Department of February 1, 1978, in which, under the heading "Lying Propaganda," a deliberate misleading of the public is carried out in an irresponsible manner. This statement, which is hardly compatible with the reputation of the International Red Cross as an independent and neutral organization, cannot go unchallenged.

First of all, it must be asked who or what actually caused you to describe the revisionist investigations of independent scientists on the alleged genocide in German concentration camps, which are increasing from year to year, as "cleverly compiled pamphlets". Incidentally, you obviously know this literature only imperfectly. In any case, you do not even mention the most important works, such as the works of the French historian Prof. Rassinier or the book "The Hoax of the Twentieth Century" by the American professor Dr. Arthur Butz, which was published last year.

What, moreover, entitles you to portray German concentration camps as "extermination camps" without further ado? Where do you actually get your "knowledge" from that a "planned genocide" allegedly took place there? The findings in the documentation of your organization "The activities of the ICRC for the benefit of civilians imprisoned in the German concentration camps (1939-1945)" that you yourself mentioned prove the opposite! Incidentally, this documentation shows in several places that the German camps were set up in an exemplary manner. Numerous German soldiers - including myself - would have been happy if they had been allowed to live as prisoners of war in such camps. But our fate did not interest your organization in the slightest, at least after the German defeat!

-

It may be that your delegates did not enter many concentration camps until the beginning of 1945. However, one of your delegations took a look around Auschwitz, supposedly the largest "extermination camp", as

early as September 1944 at the latest, which in turn shows your own documentation. At that time, the delegates could neither discover gas chambers there nor register the alleged side effects of the alleged mass exterminations - such as the smell of corpses and mass burnings in the open air. Incidentally, the publication of the report of the Auschwitz delegates in the above-mentioned documentation obviously contains gaps that are unlikely to have contained anything detrimental to the German side. A "gas chamber" is only mentioned in the report of the Dachau delegation. It has long since been exposed as a hoax. When do you actually intend to correct this?

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And why do you actually conceal in your Bulletin No. 25 why it was that the International Red Cross was not able to take care of the concentration camps at the beginning of the war? According to their documentation, the blame for this clearly lay with Germany's Allied opponents. At the time, there was no international agreement guaranteeing reciprocity for the ICRC to work on behalf of interned civilians. As is well known, their attempt to reach such an agreement failed because of the attitude of the Allies. Only the German Reich Government, at your suggestion, had declared itself ready to enter into corresponding international negotiations.

Just as the other states had sabotaged all the disarmament proposals of the Reich Government and the ban on air warfare against the civilian population, which Hitler personally instigated, so also at that time the care of interned civilians by the Red Cross, which was suggested by your organization. Indeed, even more: the opponents of the Reich even made it difficult for the International Red Cross - as can be seen from your documentation - to send parcels to the concentration camps, which, as is well known, the Reich Government had allowed for humanitarian reasons, and indeed without a corresponding behaviour on the part of the other side being guaranteed! In view of these facts, who do you think has violated the commandments of humanity? -

One should not judge casualty figures, even if it is not clear why you now suddenly have to limit or even deny your earlier statements on Jewish war losses. Again, one could ask: Who is forcing you to do this? Doesn't it make you think that the number of Jewish reparations applications had already exceeded the number of Jews who ever lived in the German sphere of influence in 1965, if Harwood's statistical findings are correct ("Did Six Million Really Die?", pages 6 and 28)?

The International Red Cross should really revise its attitude to the Zionist atrocity propaganda as soon as possible for the sake of its reputation. It would be very desirable if your organization would also take effective steps in accordance with its humanitarian objectives for the release of all victims of a post-war terror justice system in foreign and, unfortunately, also in German courts, for which the name of the aged martyr Rudolf Hess may stand as representative, and also finally oppose the one-sided persecution of alleged German "war criminals" 33 years after the cessation of hostilities.

In the hope that my admonition will fall on fertile ground with you, I welcome you

Yours sincerely,
signed Dr. Stäglich,

Distributors:

Deutsche Presse-Agentur, Hamburg

Associated Press,
Hamburg

Der Spiegel
Sonntagsblatt
Die Zeit
Die Welt

Deutsches Allgemeines

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
and others."

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The reply of the COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX ROUGE:

Geneva, 28 April 1978 PV/gr

Dear Dr. Stäglich,

Unfortunately it was not possible for us to reply to your letter of 29 March 1978 earlier because the responsible staff were absent (holidays - missions).

By way of introduction, we would like to state that we have the majority of the books that have been written on the drama of deportation - those you mention, but also those that deal with this subject from a different point of view.

Every historical fact becomes the occasion for scientific analyses, the conclusions of which are, of course, different, due to the author's ties to one or another of the parties concerned or to his personal temperament. It

is not the role of the ICRC to make its own interpretation of the events afterwards; its role is to intervene on behalf of the victims at the time itself, regardless of their origin and number. When our delegates were finally able to approach the prisoners, they did not bother to determine whether they were facing a militant communist, a Polish priest or a Jewish tailor, nor did they count them.

As far as the first contact with the deportees is concerned, you are mistaken in your statement that a delegation was able to visit the Auschwitz camp by September 1944 at the latest. Our report states that our delegate was admitted only as far as the commander's office.

However, we do not want to dwell on the details, but we want to get to the heart of the problem and the cause of our misunderstanding. You yourself write in the last paragraph of your letter: "One should not judge casualty figures, even if it is not clear why you now suddenly believe that you have to limit or even deny your earlier statements on Jewish war losses. Again, one could ask: Who is forcing you to do this?"

We should like to begin by expressing our astonishment that a man of your education could fall victim to lying propaganda — you will see that the adjective is not too harsh — a propaganda which we denounced in our Bulletin of February 1. We have before us the text that has been quoted for 20 years in connection with the campaign under discussion. We enclose it in this letter to show you that our position is based on solid foundations. The article in question was published by the newspaper "Die Tat" on January 19, 1955 and gives an overview of the loss of life caused by the Second World War and mentions as the total number of Germans - Jews or non-Jews - who were victims of political or racial persecution, the number of 300,000. You will find this same number on a German sheet "Independent News", which uses the same statistics. You will find that it has been robbed of its real meaning, since the remark "Germans" has been carefully removed in order to make it believe that it is the totality of the victims of all origins, and of this falsification

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more probability, the responsibility is attributed to the "International Red Cross in Switzerland".

We have just come across an article which is probably the first link in this chain of falsifications and the most outrageous distortions of the facts. It is the "Cannstätter Zeitung" of 12.5.1956.

Because of concoctions of this kind (we have other examples) we

received a flood of letters, most of which were written by people of good faith in the hope of learning reassuring things about the darkest time in their history.

For years, we patiently replied to each of these correspondents without publicly announcing our position, until the day we realized that this discretion was considered a concession or cowardice by the forgers themselves (namely, the Independent News).

The ICRC cannot tolerate that his name is used to fraudulently present as credible theses that it has never put forward.

With the highest respect
signed P. Vilbert
Head of the Publication and
Documentation Department

P.S. A copy of this letter will be sent to the newspapers and agencies that have received your text."

Attached to this letter are photocopies from the "Die Tat" of 19.1.55, the "Cannstätter Zeitung" of 22.5.1956 and from the "Independent News" 10/75, or a reprint from it, which reproduces the report of the "Cannstätter Zeitung". The following texts stand opposite each other for the number 300,000:

"The Deed": "Germans, including German Jews, who died in prisons, concentration camps, etc. from 1939 to 1946 as a result of political, racial or religious persecution 300,000"

"Cannstätter Zeitung": Number of victims of racial and political persecution who died in concentration camps and prisons 300.000"

It should be noted that the "Cannstätter Zeitung" also has the following sentence in its article: "On the other hand, the Red Cross states the civilian losses of the Eastern and Southeastern European states - without Soviet Russia - at 8,010,000." And further: "This is an enormous number, in which certainly many Polish, Hungarian and Romanian Jews are included."

So there can be no question of "fake"! Rather, the question was whether the ICRC actually divided the concentration camp victims by nationality. If so, it would also have to expel the concentration camp victims of other nationalities, and not only the Germans! In addition, the declaration of "racially, politically and religiously" persecuted persons is at

least misleading! These figures include the serious criminals, the anti-socials and the homosexuals with - and apparently with a large majority - or here too the ICRC knew how to show these figures separately ...

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Dr. Wilhelm Stäglich's answer:

“ ...

7 May 1978

Re: Your Bulletin No. 25 of 1.2.1978 and my Open Letter relating to it:
Your letter of 28.4.1978.

29.3.1978.

Dear Mr. Vilbert,

Your answer to my open letter addressed to the President of your organization contains the following statement with regard to the deportations of Jews during the Second World War:

"It is not the role of the ICRC to make its own interpretation of the events afterwards; its role is to intervene on behalf of the victims at the time itself, regardless of their origin and number."

I agree with that. Unfortunately, however, you did not adhere to this in your publication, which I objected to. That was precisely the reason for my open letter! It cannot have escaped your notice that with this letter I was primarily directing myself against the outrageous presumption of your supposedly neutral organization to present anti-German atrocity lies as historical facts. Significantly, you completely ignore this actual reason for my letter.

Regarding your delegation's visit to Auschwitz in September 1944, you remark that this delegation was only allowed "as far as the commandant's office." Well, this is not so clear from the published text of the report in question, apart from the fact that there are obvious gaps in this report, as I mentioned in my open letter. Also, the assertion you have now made in this connection that the visit to Auschwitz in September 1944 was the "first contact with the deportees" is once again incorrect. Even before that, the ICRC also had access to the Theresienstadt camp, for example.

Instead of dealing with the actual content of my letter, you make many words about a problem that I had only mentioned in passing and do not consider particularly important. Nor do I want to deny you the right to

defend yourself against figures allegedly wrongly attributed to you. However, its assertion that the information about concentration camp losses in the Swiss newspaper "Die Tat" of (1) 9 January 1955 was later robbed of its real meaning by the omission of the word "German" is not convincing. There is nothing to suggest that the information provided by the newspaper "Die Tat" could be more accurate than, for example, that of the Cannstätter Zeitung of May 12, 1956, which gave the total number of all concentration camp deaths at 300,000. However, the Cannstätter Zeitung probably deserves more credibility because the Tracing Service Arolsen - a German branch of your organization - reported a total of only 351,760 registered concentration camp deaths in its 1974 activity report, which can be seen as a logical continuation of the figure mentioned in the Cannstätter Zeitung in 1955. The assertion, which was recently broadcast on the radio, that the actual number of concentration camp deaths was considerably higher, is not supported by a single reliable source. I'm sure you know that as well as I do.

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Incidentally, the figures of the Cannstätter Zeitung and the Tracing Service Arolsen are likely to be too high rather than too low, because one must assume that, for example, former deportees who were reported as "dead" by relatives or friends actually continued to live under a different name and in another country after the war, and that mutual reports of missing persons alone would double the number of deaths inferred from this (cf. on this Butz, "The Hoax of the Twentieth Century", pages 242 f.).

What of the various press reports about deaths in German concentration camps can be traced back to your information, you could explain just by sharing your own press release at the time, which I am looking forward to. Who else could have informed the press at the time, if not the ICRC? -

In conclusion, I would like to express the hope that, at least in the future, you will adhere to the maxim you yourself expressed in the third paragraph of your letter to me of 28 April that you will no longer give your own interpretation of events. We Germans are no longer prepared to accept without objection the atrocity lies about our people brought into the world by the Zionist imperialists - least of all from an organization that claims to be "neutral"!

Yours faithfully!
signed Dr. Stäglich

P.S. Please consider this letter as an open letter as well."

*This correspondence was first published in the magazine "Denk mit",
Nuremberg, Elsa-Brandström-Straße 1.*

Please help to get this writing among the people!

How can you help?

If you have money, please transfer it to our postal cheque account:
Hamburg 1708 02-205 (NORDWIND, D-2341 Mohrkirch).

If you are unable to support us financially, you may be able to help us by
providing us with addresses to which we will send this letter with your
recommendation.

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VKLs 6/78	Order of the Regional Court of Flensburg
2 Js 185/77	on the confiscation of the pamphlet "The Auschwitz Lie"

For incitement to hatred

On 22 September 1978, the Fifth Criminal Chamber of the Flensburg
Regional Court decided on the application of the public prosecutor's office
by Judges Hartwig, Schmidt-Braess and Baumann to confiscate the
pamphlet "The Auschwitz Lie" - A report by Thies Christophersen with a
foreword by lawyer Manfred Roeder:

The confiscation of all copies of the pamphlet "The Auschwitz Lie" -
An experience report by Thies Christophersen with a foreword by
lawyer Manfred Roeder.

Reasons:

In February 1973, the publication "The Auschwitz Lie" was published as issue no. 2 in the series of publications published by the "Deutsche Bürgerinitiative e.V.". Further editions followed in September 1974 and October 1975, and five editions of the pamphlet were published as issue 23 by KRITIK-Verlag in 2341 Mohrkirch.

The pamphlet contains an "experience report" written by Thies Christophersen, who was involved in the confiscation, to which lawyer Manfred Roeder has written a foreword.

In the "experience report", Christophersen states, among other things, that "the fairy tale of the 6,000,000 Jews killed" cannot be true. According to statistical documents, there were 18.7 million Jews living in the entire world in 1948, significantly more than in 1936 (15.6 million). According to the findings of the UN, only 200,000 Jews died during the Second World War. An Austrian Jew who had been accommodated in various concentration camps from 1938 to 1945, including three years in Auschwitz, had stated that he had not seen a gassing chamber in any of the camps. Baer, the former commander of

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Auschwitz, could never be dissuaded from the fact that there were no gas chambers in this camp. He himself, Christophersen, had also not noticed the slightest sign of mass gassings during his stay in Auschwitz. After the war, a building near the main camp with a huge chimney was shown on television and described as a crematorium. When he left the camp in December 1944, he had not yet seen this building; he suspected that these installations had only been built after the war. Some former prisoners had been willing to testify as exonerating witnesses in favor of accused SS officers; However, they were hardly allowed. Lawyer Manfred Roeder has written a foreword to this "experience report", in which he says, among other things: He would like to let the past rest if all sides would vow to forgive and forget each other. However, while in every other country the prosecution of war crimes committed by his relatives was immediately prohibited after the end of the war, alleged acts of Germans were not only prosecuted in the most brutal manner and circumventing all international legal principles, but also the statute of limitations for so-called German war crimes or genocide was lifted so that revenge could be taken against Germans until Judgment Day. The Prime Minister of Israel, Golda Meir,

has announced that there will never be completely normal relations between Germany and Israel. Although it has long been proven that there were no gas chambers on German soil, the atrocity lies about the concentration camps are spread in all schools so that the hatred between the generations becomes abysmal. This is how you destroy a people according to the recipe of the world conspirators. The Hessian Minister of Education had the Jewess Hannah Vogt write a book about Germany's past, which will be distributed to all those dismissed from secondary schools. However, a Jew will hardly be able to objectively judge Germany's past. This book was a masterpiece of hate propaganda and had to be placed on an equal footing with the Comintern agent Münzenberg, the unrivalled master of German-baiting and lying propaganda. There is no document to be taken seriously that puts the total losses of the Jewish population in the last war higher than 200,000. In Dresden, however, more Germans died in one night alone. The losses of the Jewish population are therefore far lower in percentage and absolute terms than those of any other belligerent power. And the World Jewish Organizations had already declared holy war on Germany in 1933 until complete annihilation, when no hair of a Jew had yet been harmed. Nevertheless, the world echoes with the clamor over the dead Jews. But no voice is raised because of Dresden and the 6 million really

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killed East Germans as well as because of the millions of murdered prisoners of war who came from Germany and the states allied with it at the time. A reader asked him if he was not falling into a new anti-Semitism. But he only wanted to see to it that the Jews were treated like everyone else and could not claim any special rights. Only special rights and the lies spread by certain Jewish cliques of world domination would lead to new anti-Semitism. The publication of the report does not stir up hatred, but serves the truth. Only injustice that has really been committed can be remedied or forgiven. Invented injustice, however, creates new hatred. Witnesses have now appeared against the accusation of murdering millions of innocent people. Hitler did not want to kill the Jews and never gave an order to exterminate them. The alleged gassing plants were inventions of pathological brains. Almost all so-called war crimes and concentration camp trials were conducted with perjured witnesses and forged documents. The Germans should be happy that witnesses would now appear who could prove that Auschwitz was not a death machine.

Nevertheless, most Germans clung to German guilt. The reason for this is that the Germans are brooding and God-fearing by nature. Therefore, they were looking for a religious explanation for the immeasurable misery into which they had been plunged in 1945. The fairy tale of 6 million innocently murdered people was so greedily received for this reason. It becomes even clearer if it can be justified biblically. The Germans had not only killed any people, but the chosen people. Yes, as one reader wrote, they had touched the apple of God's eye. Now they could atone for it and regain at least some of God's favor through subservience to all Jews and through monetary payments. The publication of the pamphlet was intended to free the German people from this mental illness. There is no chosen people of Israel that is identical with the Jews. Above all, there is no criminal German people. They would fight uncompromisingly against anyone who maintained one of these fabrications of lies. The time has come to stand up and grab fate in the throat.

If disseminated, the entire content of this pamphlet would constitute incitement to hatred pursuant to § 130 of the Criminal Code. Thies Christophersen's "Report on Experiences" and Manfred Roeder's foreword, in which the historical fact of the extensive systematic extermination of the Jews is disputed, attack in a way that is suitable for the public peace

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the human dignity of others by inciting hatred against Jewish citizens through anti-Semitic agitation based on the National Socialist model. The attack on human dignity results from the identification with the National Socialist basic attitude, which generally classified the Jewish fellow citizen as inferior and formally branded him with the compulsion to wear so-called Jewish stars (see Federal Court of Justice, judgment of 11.11.1976 - 2 StR 508/76 - concerning the criminal case against Roeder because of the foreword in the pamphlet "The Auschwitz Lie"). Because of the production and distribution of the printed materials, certain persons cannot be prosecuted due to the statute of limitations for criminal prosecution that has now expired.

Since less drastic measures under § 74b.2 of the Criminal Code were out of the question here, the decision had to be made in accordance with the application.

An immediate appeal against this decision is admissible. It must be filed within one week from the date of service of this decision at the Flensburg Regional Court in writing or on the record of the registry; it can also be filed

with the Schleswig-Holstein Higher Regional Court in Schleswig within the time limit.

Hartwig

Schmidt-Braess

Baumann

Issued: Flensburg, 26 September 1978

signed Wilmsen, court clerk
as clerk of the
registry of the district court

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Wake up!

People, how can you endure
to stand there as a criminal?
To owe atonement to a world
from which injustice has been done to YOU?

Why don't you finally defend yourself
against this devil's spook?
For your silence is so shameful
and it only supports deceit!

Shall your youth be ashamed
that it is of a blood from which
only criminals come?
Do you don't care?

That genocide legend
will otherwise follow you for eternity.
Your hands are undefiled,
no matter how much the lie cries out.

Start saving yourself!
You won't be free without a fight!
If you don't break the chains of lies,
all you have left is slavery!

Renate Schütte